The Bucks County Gazette.

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A CHILD'S DREAM.

I dreamed we had a fairy boat,
My brother Tom and I—so we
Across a sapphire lake did float—
There was just room for him and me.

We'd stored of gingerbread a pile;
I nursed my doll; he brought his horse;
He told me legends all the while—
I was his little slave, of course.

We drifted by most wondrous lands,
Blue mountains, giant rocks, deep caves,
Broad stretches of fine golden sands
Whereon scarce lapped the crystal waves.

We moored our boat where darkening shades
Of orange groves hung overhead;
We played at ball within cool glades;
We watched the sun grow dusky red.

"Oh, here forever let us stay!"
Cried I, and clasped Tom's hand—and he
Did not, as usual, laugh and say,
"When I'm fourteen I'll go to sea!"
—Lady Lindsay.

A SUPPOSABLE CASE.

Mrs. Delameter sat in her bay window sewing. She was thinking as well as sewing—thinking of something that had happened in the morning.

If any living soul had dared to insinuate to Mrs. Delameter that her husband was capable of a meanness, she would have arisen in her wrath and hurled indignation at the offending insinuator. And yet there had been times in the course of their year of married life when she had almost admitted as much to herself in her inmost heart, though she had always hastened to assure herself that he "didn't intend it" and was "only thoughtless."

The trouble lay in a nutshell—there was only one pocketbook in the Delameter family, and its abiding place was Mr. Delameter's pocket. To a woman who had supported herself single handed and alone for several years previous to marriage it seemed unbearably humiliating to be obliged to sue for every dollar she spent, to say nothing of being expected to explain for what particular purpose each individual dollar was to be expended.

That morning she felt the last straw had been added to her load of humiliation. She had conceived the brilliant plan of asking for more money than her immediate necessities demanded, with the idea of sparing herself a few unnecessary humiliations in the near future. She had screwed up her courage as she ate her breakfast to ask timidly, as Mr. Delameter rose from the table:

"Tom, can you spare me $10?"

"What's the trouble now?" asked Mr. Delameter good naturedly.

"I—need a pair of boots."

"Whew! Ten dollars for a pair of boots?" and he arched his eyebrows, still good naturedly.

"No," stammered his wife, feeling and looking as guilty as though she had robbed a neighbor's clothesline over night, "the boots will be only $3, but—I thought it would be handy to have a little money by me and—not to have to trouble you so often."

And Mr. Delameter—her face grew hot, and she breathed fast every time she thought of it—Mr. Delameter took a $2 bill and a $1 bill and a silver half dollar, and laid them on the table, saying in an offhand way, "I guess that'll do you this time," and then put up his pocketbook and went away whistling.

Mrs. Delameter was a good little woman, and she endeavored loyally to find excuses for such atrocious conduct. She was a forgiving little woman, too, and so when the clock on the mantel struck the half hour after 5 she folded up her work, and set the tea table with the puffy cream cakes Mr. Delameter so loved and which she had made in the morning, and put on the even slices of homemade bread, light as a feather and sweet as a nut, and opened a jar of the peaches she canned the fall before, and made the tea in the precise manner he liked it made.

And Mr. Delameter came home, and gave his wife an affectionate greeting, and looked at her admiringly across the table, and praised her cream cakes. And after supper he drew her down on his knee and said how jolly it was to have a home of one's own and not have to live in a horrid boarding house, and he was altogether in such a pleasant mood that Mrs. Delameter dared attempt a little serious talk and paved the way by informing him that:

"Miss Southernwood came to see me today."

"Ah! She's the millinery lady, I believe?"

"She wants me to trim hats for her in my spare time this summer."

"Indeed! Well, I hope you sent her to the right about face in double quick time. The idea of my wife working in a shop!" said Mr. Delameter, with considerable spirit.

"I wish you'd let me do it."

"For goodness sake, what for?" and Mr. Delameter spoke a little testily this time.

"Because I—it would seem so good to have a little money of my own."

"Well, don't you have money of your very own? All that's mine is yours."

"I suppose so—but, oh, Tom, you don't know how I hate to ask for it."

"You silly little goose! Did I ever refuse you? I can't see why under the canopy you should feel that way!"

"But really, Tom, I think—I'm almost sure—you would feel the same way."

"Nonsense! I shouldn't either. I'd just as lief ask as not."

"Would you be willing to prove it?"

"Certainly I would if there was any way, but I don't quite see"——

"Tom, will you prove it if I'll think of a way?"

"M'm, well—yes—I guess so. What's the way?"

"Well, I'll take that money I laid up before I was married out of the bank, and when your pay day comes you will put every cent of your money into the bank."

"Well, I will—on your book?"

"Oh, no! That would spoil everything! Promise me you won't ever try to replace my money!"

"Well, I promise," said Mr. Delameter, laughing at her earnestness.

Then he looked thoughtful for several minutes.

"How long must the experiment last to convince you?"

"Well, I think a month would do, don't you?"

"I think it would," he answered dryly.

Mr. Delameter forgot his agreement till just as he was being paid off the next day, and then, being a man of his word, he stopped on the way home and emptied his pockets into the coffers of the bank, carrying away with him a solitary nickel, which he had overlooked in the pocket where he kept his car fares. Then the whole affair slipped from his mind.

The next morning he parted with the nickel to the car conductor with cheerful unconsciousness and realized not that he was penniless.

He was opening his lunchbox at noon, when, as luck would have it, there suddenly appeared before him a friend of his boyhood days who had grown rich and aristocratic in the years since they had met. Mr. Delameter, in an exuberance of hospitality, immediately conducted him to the highest priced restaurant in the vicinity, ordered a dinner in keeping with the place, leisurely discussed it with his friend, and at its close complacently drew forth and opened his pocketbook. His feelings at that interesting moment may be better imagined than described, as the novelists say.

That night he was glum all supper time and afterward buried himself in the day before's newspaper till bedtime. When morning came, he lingered about after breakfast was over with no ostensible reason, at last made a feint at starting and then came back again.

"Oh, by the way," he said, with a fine air of carelessness, "I had to borrow some money yesterday."

"How much?" asked his better half, with a little blush.

"Five dollars."

"What for?" trembled on Mrs. Delameter's lips, but she did not say it. She simply handed him the exact sum.

"I guess you'd better let me have a little for car fares while you're about it."

A 10-cent piece was carefully selected and laid in his palm.

Mr. Delameter did not forget his straitened condition that day. He remembered it of course, when he sent the bill to his friend. He felt it when he passed a fruit stand on which were displayed some particularly fine oranges. It was called to his attention when the little lame boy with candy made his usual round of the office. It was painfully presented to his mind when a man with a subscription paper, whereon figured the name of Delameter, came to collect the money subscribed, and the lack was keenly appreciated when he had to forego buying his usual evening paper.

The third day he braced up, and with a reluctance he was wholly unable to conceal requested the means wherewith to buy a pair of light trousers. He secretly decided to go without the necktie and socks he had intended getting at the same time till another month, and as the garment was of cheaper quality than he had originally thought of having he had enough money to carry him through the day.

The fourth day was Sunday. Mr. Delameter thought of the contribution box and decided he wouldn't attend church. His head ached, he said.

The fifth day the grocer called at the office for his pay, and Mr. Delameter, mumbling something about "pocketbook in other pants," sent him to the house, though in former days he had pooh poohed the idea of that being the more convenient way and had decreed that the grocer should come to the office for his money.

The sixth day Mrs. Delameter, with unlooked for generosity, gave him 50 cents when he asked for car fare, and on the strength of this he hailed a man with strawberries on his way home at night, bought two boxes and found he was 6 cents short.

The seventh day Mr. Delameter realized that the experiment wasn't working quite in the way he meant it should, so he pulled himself together and boldly asked for a $10 bill.

"What for?" queried his wife, as though with an effort.

"I—well, I want to get a pair of boots."

"Men's boots come high, don't they?" faltered Mrs. Delameter, with an artificial smile as she opened her pocketbook.

"Oh, the boots won't be more than $4 probably, but I guess I can make away with the rest."

Mrs. Delameter hesitated, blushed, bit her lip, then slowly handed out two $2 bills and a silver half dollar.

"I guess that will do you this time," she murmured, with downcast eyes.

Mr. Delameter glared at her, and made as though he would cast the money from him. Then suddenly he seemed to recollect something, and a brilliant red color flamed up from the edge of his white shirt collar to the roots of his hair. He jammed the money viciously into his breast pocket, made use of some word indicative of extreme anger and flung himself out of the house, slamming the door with great vehemence behind him.

Mrs. Delameter threw herself face downward on the lounge and cried and cried. The terrible fear that she had offended him beyond forgiveness, and that he would never return to her, assailed her at intervals all through the day.

When Mr. Delameter did actually come home at his usual hour, she hardly dared raise her eyes to his face. But he was very quiet and did not slam things and hardly looked up from his food all tea time.

When Mrs. Delameter had cleared up the dishes, she slipped up behind her husband as he sat in the bay window with his elbows on his knees, his face between his hands and his eyes on the carpet and dropped the bone of contention, the pocketbook, into his lap and fled.

He caught her dress before she had got very far and pulled her back.

"Fannie," he said with whimsical seriousness, "do you believe there is money enough in this pocketbook to induce some muscular man to kick me all I deserve to be kicked?"

"Oh, Tom!" sobbed Mrs. Delameter, "can you ever forgive me? You don't know how I hated to be so hateful!"

"Oh, come now! Do you pretend to say you didn't enjoy it?"

"Of course I didn't!" was the indignant answer, and then Mr. Delameter threw his head back and laughed and laughed.

Finally he sobered down. "Well," he said, in a very businesslike way, "now we'll have this thing fixed up. Have you any idea how much our household expenses are?"

"I have kept an account of that and of my personal expenses," said Mrs. Delameter, bringing him the book, "but I didn't know how much you earned, or how much your expenses were."

Mr. Delameter glanced at the neat columns and turned over the leaves to look at the footing up for the whole year. He gave a low whistle.

"Fannie," he said, "you are a dear little economical angel."

Then he proposed that whenever he was paid off the housekeeping expenses should be deducted from the amount received and the rest equally divided between them.

They followed this plan, and it worked like a charm.—London Tit-Bits.

Working Without Pay.

The best recommendation that I have heard of two well known physicians in the fashionable part of the city, where people are too fond of supposing that only "toplofticai" sentiments have any show at all, is a recent night's work that they did. The object of their solicitations was a dog, not a dog that a bench show man would look once at but an intelligent, affectionate animal. His leg was broken, and he did not behave well after it was set, and the result was a condition of affairs that under ordinary circumstances would have led to poor Roger's funeral. But Roger isn't dead. He is the liveliest animal and one of the best natured and seemingly happiest that I ever saw, all because the medical men, who generally ask and get a handsome fee for taking one's temperature and prescribing for it or whatever else is wrong with one, did and did for nothing for the unfortunate dog what he could repay only by licking the hands that hurt to heal.—Boston Globe.

Translating Latin.

In a western justice court a question arising as to certain powers of receivers, counsel in reading an authority to the court came across the words sui generis, which he translated in all soberness to the court as meaning that the officer so described had a right to sue generally. The judge accepted the translation as perfectly correct until a smile among the lawyers present raised a doubt in his mind.—Green Bag.

An Absentminded Teacher.

Neander's sister, who kept house for the Berlin professor, took fresh apartments nearer the university, as she thought the distance too great for her brother. A few days after their removal he complained of the long and tiring walk, and it then turned out that he had gone first to the old lodgings and so around to the university.—Chronik der Zeit.

MAN'S PROGRESS.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE RACE WAS BY RIGOROUS FIGHTING.

From the Unthinking Animal Man Has Slowly Evolved In His Search For Food Until He Has Become the Familiar Capitalist of Today.

Every seat in Huntington hall was occupied at the fourth lecture by Professor Drummond on the "Evolution of Man" in the Lowell institute course.

Professor Drummond's subject was, "The Struggle For Life." He said:

"The first great struggle was to get man started on his upward journey. The inertia of things is such that without compulsion they will not move of themselves. The whole world moves, and therefore everything in the world must move.

"A man eats food in the morning, but he must soon move to get more. The sun moves to the west, the wild animals move about, and the man moves away for safety.

"The first law of evolution is the law of motion. Man's body is a quivering mass of earthen leaven. It is always on the verge of something else. It is like a house built on cards. A shock, friction, wind or fire affects it strongly.

"A single movement of any part of the body draws new energy to it. Man walks, and muscles are made and developed. In a child there is a constant building up—in an old man a constant repairing.

"Under the stimulus of competition man goes on to an advancing improvement. Take him at the time when he was Mr. Darwin's 4-footed quadruped, and he wasn't a very vigorous animal, and so as he couldn't do much with his body he called something else into action—the mind—and the quadruped took a club to help him in his struggle for life.

"To use a club the animal must stand erect, and so it has continued until we have the well developed, erect man of today.

"To prove that this erect position is unnatural, take a baby when it is born, and it is a quadruped, and for the first months the baby goes on all fours. Then also see how a man always wants to sit down.

"The next stage after an invention is to improve upon it or to further its usefulness. After taking the club roughly torn from the tree one was found one day with a point, and that was appreciated, and the clubs were sharpened by rubbing them against rough stones, and in that way the spear came into use.

"Then the man that could throw his spear the farthest was the most successful in war, and so other power was called into service, and the sling came into use.

"Today we have gunpowder and dynamite to do this same service, and thus the struggle for life has gone on. It is not mere accident; it is the predestined evolution of man.

"Digging in the soil for mollusks and bulbs suggested agriculture. By catching at first the young or wild animals and keeping them for their flesh and milk the advantage of domestic animals was shown.

"Man slowly passed from the animal to the savage. The sense of power grew stronger and with it the sense of virtue.

"Now he subjugates other animals and other men and takes to himself the best of the earth. The struggle of life is called war. War to evolution is not simply warfare, but the means of developing man. War is the foster mother of civilization, the educator of the races. It created a larger sphere for the individual.

"Each community is governed by the law of self preservation, and so it is forced to fight for sufficient food with which to feed itself, and so occurred the struggles for the most fertile lands, the best game reserve and the best fishing waters. That is war.

"Primitive man was a selfish man. He was so of necessity. He lived alone and for himself. Primitive man looked out for number one.

"A war combination made him think of 100 instead of one. He didn't stop thinking of himself, but he slowly began to think of others. Number two was his wife. Three, four and five were his children. After learning to bear with these, he learned to bear with others.

"The struggle for life is as irresistible a stimulus as life itself. The man must struggle.

"It is evolution or death. And amongst all the struggles some man will once in awhile perform a noble, self forgetful deed, and that deed seen by others will never be forgotten, and as it is talked of around the campfire the love of heroism grows and grows.

"From the struggles of tribes and communities emerges the nation. Then comes revolution.

"An isolated man could not live in a savage country. Either he would be forced to unite with a tribe or he would be killed. In all the explorations of Africa not a single isolated savage has ever been found. He must belong to a tribe.

"He cannot leave it. If the tribe fights, he must fight. No man by the mere construction of the world liveth to himself.

"It is absurd to say that man evolved himself. As well might one say that a book printed itself. It was impossible for the savage to keep out of nature's machine, and once in the machine to keep from being molded by it.

"The savage went in the machine and came out the man.

"The struggle for life is only one factor in evolution. Science did not invent the struggle for life; it only showed its great moral value. The other name for this struggle is called the survival of the fittest. If this is to be a good world, the bad must be eliminated or transformed. The law of the survival of the fittest demands that every man and every animal shall live its best. No better law was ever evolved.

"Before science was born nature had termed the struggle of life war. The first science was of war, the first industry that of war, the first music that of celebrating a victory in war, and the first religion taught trust in the god of war.

"Peace and the vices of civil life only flourish together. But it is here that the student of history is in danger of going off the rail. It is possible to believe that all is now to go on peacefully. This is wrong. But nothing can justify war today among civilized nations.

"The struggle of life, however, must still go on. The social struggle is now going on. Instead of the struggle for bread, the struggle is for money with which to buy bread, and these struggles result in making man better."—Boston Herald.

Suspicious Characters.

Sleeping Car Passenger—Here! See here! My watch is gone!

Porter—It's all right, sah. I'm keepin it safe for you. I got it out from undah your pillow foh fear some one would steal it.

"Huh! Whom was there to fear?"

"I didn't know but some o' these porters wot nevah asks foh tips might slip in somewhere. I'm mighty s'picious of such fellahs."—New York Weekly.

Thousands of Dollars For Dances.

Since the first ball of the Patriarchs, arranged by Ward McAllister in 1872, those "American aristocrats" have expended for their annual entertainments of the beau monde nearly $400,000. The average cost of a Patriarch ball is about $6,125, which means an assessment of $125 for each ball from each of the Patriarchs.—New York Cor. Chicago Times.

A Thoughtful Dog.

Jack is a handsome Newfoundland dog. Every evening at 9 o'clock he is taken to walk by his master, who has an orange wood walking stick which he particularly likes and unusually carries. Every evening on the stroke of 9 Jack rushes to the hat rack in the hall, noses about among the walking sticks and umbrellas until he finds the orange wood stick, and immediately afterward appears before his master carrying it in his teeth. He wags his tail and prances delightedly about and shows as plainly as possible that he will be a broken hearted dog if his friend and master omits the usual evening stroll.

One evening the family were in the sitting room with some guests. A shower came up, and it was raining hard when the clock struck 9. The strokes had hardly died away when Jack danced gayly into the room with the orange wood stick in his mouth.

"No, Jack," said his master, "we cannot go tonight. It is raining too hard. We should get wet. Just listen to it rain, Jack." With that the host turned his attention once more to his guests, and presently they heard Jack pulling over the things in the hatrack. They supposed he was putting away the walking stick, like the clever dog that he is.

A few moments later a beseeching little bark was heard. There in the sitting room door stood Jack. He had an umbrella in his mouth. Every one flew for the rubbers, waterproof and hat of the man of the house, and that gentleman, bearing the umbrella so persuasively offered him, took Jack out to walk without further delay.—Youth's Companion.

Alaska Indians In Battle.

"The natives of Alaska have a very peculiar custom when they engage in battle," said Thomas F. Ford, a tourist from Buffalo. "I spent nearly a year in Alaska several years ago and found the study of the natives most interesting.

"With most people, civilized and otherwise, when they engage in combat it is with the purpose of wiping out the opposite side if possible, and they never stop during their fight to adjust matters. In Alaska two rival tribes will engage in warfare. After fighting each other and killing or wounding a number on both sides they will stop the combat, and the rival chiefs will adjust the damages, as it were.

"The custom at first seems laughable, but it is very serious nevertheless. Here is one instance. A chief of comparatively low rank was wounded through the cheek by a ball from a musket from his opponents. In the adjustment of damages which followed it was ordained that the side which had done the wounding should even things up by killing one and a half men. As they couldn't kill half a man they killed two men. So that the relatives of the second man, who would have been half a man if such a thing were possible, might be treated squarely they were given 40 blankets.

"After adjusting their differences the tribes would fight again, and they might suspend hostilities two or three times during the day."—Washington Star.

Beauty In High Backed Chairs.

"There is a certain chair in the Tuxedo clubhouse," said a New York man, "that all the women seem to go for. It is not particularly comfortable, but it has the reputation of being very becoming, having a very high back which serves as a distinctly good background." It is a well known fact that a high backed chair is much more becoming to the figure and face than a low one. One of the most successful patterns in the way of dining room chairs has a high leather back reaching several inches above the head when the occupant is sitting down. The dull coloring of the old Spanish leather is wonderfully efficacious in bringing out the fresh tints of a pretty woman in her best attire as she sits framed, as it were, in a beautiful setting studded with antique nails and quite separated in effect from the rest of the room. There is something very reposeful and aristocratic in such isolation besides being eminently becoming.

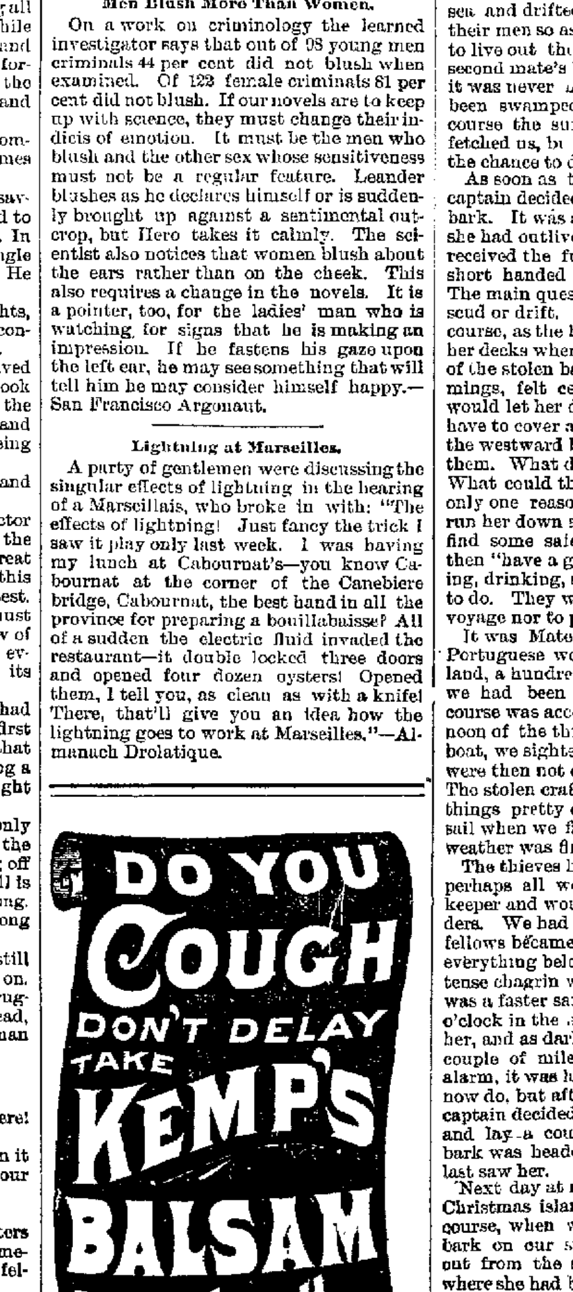
"How well Mrs. Blank's white head and fine features look against that old leather," said a young artist who was present at a dinner where the chairs were like the model described. "I feel as if we were all a collection of Vandyke portraits."—New York Tribune.

Men Blush More Than Women.

On a work on criminology the learned investigator says that out of 98 young men criminals 44 per cent did not blush when examined. Of 122 female criminals 81 per cent did not blush. If our novels are to keep up with science, they must change their indicis of emotion. It must be the men who blush and the other sex whose sensitiveness must not be a regular feature. Leander blushes as he declares himself or is suddenly brought up against a sentimental outcrop, but Hero takes it calmly. The scientist also notices that women blush about the ears rather than on the cheek. This also requires a change in the novels. It is a pointer, too, for the ladies' man who is watching for signs that he is making an impression. If he fastens his gaze upon the left ear, he may see something that will tell him he may consider himself happy.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Lightning at Marseilles.

A party of gentlemen were discussing the singular effects of lightning in the hearing of a Marseillais, who broke in with: "The effects of lightning! Just fancy the trick I saw it play only last week. I was having my lunch at Cabournat's—you know Cabournat at the corner of the Canebiere bridge, Cabournat, the best hand in all the province for preparing a bouillabaisse? All of a sudden the electric fluid invaded the restaurant—it double locked three doors and opened four dozen oysters! Opened them, I tell you, as clean as with a knife! There, that'll give you an idea how the lightning goes to work at Marseilles."—Almanach Drolatique.



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THE HEART OF THE TREE.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a friend of sun and sky;
He plants the flag of breezes free,
The shaft of beauty towering high;
He plants a home to heaven anigh
For song and mother croon of bird
In hushed and happy twilight heard—
The treble of heaven's harmony—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants cool shade and tender rain
And seed and bud of days to be
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest's heritage,
The harvest of a coming age,
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants, in sap and leaf and wood,
In love of home and loyalty
And far cast thought of civic good—
His blessing on the neighborhood
Who in the hollow of his hand
Holds all the growth of all our land—
A nation's growth from sea to sea
Stirs in his heart who plants a tree.
—H. C. Bunner in Century.

THE STOLEN SHIP.

In the year 1860 I was one of the crew of the British survey brig Advance, which was surveying the islands to the south of the Sandwich group. Kingman shoal, Palmyra islands and other shoals and islands had not been closely surveyed, and we were spending the summer in this work. The brig was a craft of 200 tons, and being a government vessel was under strict discipline.

About the middle of September we were at Fanning island, when a heavy gale came up from the west, and we had to run for the open sea to the east. The gale struck us about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and hung to us until noon the next day. During this time we were running a little east of north and having all we could do, and when the gale broke we were at least 200 miles to the northeast of our island. It was midafternoon before we got the brig about, and she had scarcely been headed back when a whaleboat came down upon us from the northwest, and when we got her crew aboard we heard a very interesting story.

There were eight of them—a first mate, two harpooners and five hands. All belonged to the British whaling bark Penrose of Liverpool. Twenty days previously she had run into Honolulu and discharged half a cargo of oil and shipped three Portuguese sailors to replace hands who had been lost at sea. On leaving Honolulu she had cruised to the southward, taking a whale occasionally, and on the day the gale broke she lowered for whales about 200 miles north of the group we had been surveying. Three boats were down at once as the bark ran into a school. As the breeze was light only a shipkeeper was left aboard, and he was a sailor who was just recovering from a hurt.

The three Portuguese were in the captain's boat, which made fast to a big bull whale within a quarter of a mile of the bark and was immediately struck and disabled, and the line had to be cut. Meanwhile the other two boats had gone to the eastward after the school, and they had no sooner made fast than their victim ran off at full speed. Owing to the direction of the wind the shipkeeper could not work down to the captain. His boat was a wreck, but was acting as a float to sustain the crew. In this emergency the three Portuguese offered to swim to the bark and return with a spare boat, and they were told to go. They reached the craft in safety, but had no sooner got aboard than the yards were trimmed, her head was brought to the south, and she sailed within 300 feet of the captain as she made off. The dark skinned rascals made no bones of the fact that they were running away with the ship. Indeed they boasted of it and derided the men hanging to the stoven boat.

It was a heartless, cold blooded thing to do. The two other boats were five miles to the eastward, and it was an hour after the bark made off before the men cut loose from their dead whales to fathom the mystery. They found the wreck of the captain's boat, to discover that only one single man remained with it, the others having been pulled down by the sharks. By the time they had heard his story the bark was more than hull down, and just then the gale broke. The boats were laid head on to the sea and drifted slowly to the east, dividing their men so as to give each an equal show to live out the gale. During the night the second mate's boat was lost sight of, and as it was never heard of again it must have been swamped. Had we been running a course the surviving boat could not have fetched us, but as we brought about she got the chance to do so.

As soon as the story had been told our captain decided to go in search of the stolen bark. It was a question, however, whether she had outlived the gale. She must have received the full force of it, and being so short handed she was liable to disaster. The main question was whether she would scud or drift. We had adopted the former course, as the brig had a habit of flooding her decks when lying head on. The mate of the stolen bark, whose name was Cummings, felt certain that the Portuguese would let her drift. In that case we would have to cover a hundred miles of ocean to the westward before beginning to look for them. What did they want with the craft? What could they do with her? There was only one reasonable answer. They would run her down among the southern islands, find some safe spot to lay her away and then "have a good time." This meant eating, drinking, smoking and having no work to do. They would not dare to try a long voyage nor to put into any prominent port.

It was Mate Cummings' belief that the Portuguese would head for Christmas island, a hundred miles to the south of where we had been surveying, and the brig's course was accordingly laid. On the afternoon of the third day after picking up the boat, we sighted the bark dead ahead. We were then not over 25 miles from the island. The stolen craft had evidently been taking things pretty easy. She was under short sail when we first espied her, although the weather was fine and the breeze fair.

The thieves had no fear of pursuit, and perhaps all were captains except the shipkeeper and would not obey each other's orders. We had her almost hull up when the fellows became suspicious. Then they set everything below and aloft, and to our intense chagrin we discovered that the bark was a faster sailer than the brig. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we sighted her, and as darkness fell she had gained a couple of miles on us. Having got the alarm, it was hard to tell what they would now do, but after a long consultation our captain decided to round Christmas island and lay a course for Jarvis island. The bark was headed directly south when we last saw her.

Next day at noon we were to the west of Christmas island and running down on our course, when we suddenly discovered the bark on our starboard quarter, standing out from the southeast end of the island, where she had been in hiding to let us pass. She had not seen us on account of a wooded peninsula making out for several miles, and we felt sure we had her in a box. The wind was from the west, and it was a bit of a job to get the brig about, smart as we were. The bark was about five miles off as we headed for her. She couldn't go to the west, nor were there men enough aboard to turn her on her heel and beat her back to the northeast.

Her only recourse was to stand to the fall off and run dead to the west. We all looked to see her head into the wind and wait to be boarded, but the rascal had not thought of it. She suddenly shifted her course to the west, and hoping to cut her off we shifted ours northwest. Each was now the leg of a triangle. It was plain from the start that we should be within a cable's length of her at the meeting point, even if we did not cut her off. She would have shore on one side and us on the other.

Each craft had all sail set. When within three miles of the bark, we fired a gun for her to heave to, but not the slightest notice was taken of it. Our two pieces of ordnance were then shifted over to the starboard side and loaded with solid shot. If the rascals refuse to surrender, they must take the consequences. Each craft held dead to its course, but again the bark proved her better sailing qualities. Instead of cutting her off, as we hoped for, we were still a quarter of a mile away when she passed the point.

The three Portuguese were shouting and cheering, while the white man was at the wheel. Orders were given to fire, and two solid shots went whizzing at her but to pass over her without damage. We then fell into her wake and could not bring a gun to bear, and we had the further mortification to see her walking away from us. The Portuguese ran up the American flag and dipped it three times, and our crew fairly danced in their indignation. The only thing we could do was to follow her, but we lost her early that evening and were all at sea as to where we should set eyes on her again.

Three days later, having had only light breezes, we saw Enderbury island, which is the easternmost island of the Phœnix group. The wind had been fair for the bark to lay this course, and this group also offered the pirates a good refuge and a beautiful climate. We approached it from the west, ran in to within two miles of the beach and then worked slowly along the southern shore. The charts showed no haven of refuge on either the south or west shore, but located a bay on the north. We hoped to trap them if they were there by making a circuit of the island and coming upon them from a different direction unexpectedly.

Next day we had to work up the west shore against a head wind, and night came on again before we had fairly turned the corner and headed to the east. We came to anchor again, but such was the impatience of Mate Cummings and his men that they set off in their whaleboat to explore the coast in advance. Ten miles to the east they found the bark anchored in the bay laid down on the chart. She was within 200 feet of the beach, her sails furled and stowed, and was heard of before she was seen. The Portuguese were drunk, and they were singing and shouting so they could be heard half a mile away.

The mate should have returned and reported the case, but he did not. He believed his party strong enough to recapture his craft, and he therefore pulled down to make the attempt. He did not surprise the pirates as he hoped to, and when he attempted to board was driven back to his boat in great disorder, nearly every man being hurt by blows of capstan bars. It was nearly daylight before the boat returned to the brig, and as it was a perfect calm we decided to wait until daylight before making any further move. As day dawned there was every prospect of a continuance of the calm, and two boats, each containing eight armed men, were dispatched to get possession of the bark. Our first mate had charge of one and Cummings of the other, and I was in the first boat. Our instructions were to board at any sacrifice, but spare the pirates for the gallows if possible.

After a row of two hours we came to the entrance of the bay, and there was the bark before us. She had a snug anchorage, and everything aloft was as tidy as you please. She wasn't over half a mile away, as it was not a deep bay, and we were no sooner in sight than we heard a cheer from her decks, followed by the boom of a cannon and the sound of a round shot over our heads. In rummaging the vessel the men had discovered an old 3-pound cannon which had lain in the hold for many years. This they had hoisted out, loaded with a shot intended for the feet of a dead man and fired from a carriage so poorly constructed that the gun dismounted itself. The bark lay stern toward us, as the tide was running out, and we pulled to board her on either bow.

Captain and mate had both left revolvers aboard, and these were now used by two of the pirates. While we were sweeping up they killed two men and wounded a third, and a fourth man was wounded as we boarded. The Portuguese ran to the cabin for shelter, and we found the white sailor dead at the foot of the mainmast, they having clubbed him to death the night before. While we were planning to attack them in the cabin, they dropped from the windows to swim ashore. The alarm was raised in time for the boats to overhaul them, but one resisted so desperately that he had to be killed.

The other two were brought aboard and made secure, and about noon the brig came down. They were transferred to her, and that evening while in the cabin to be questioned, one of them attacked the captain and was shot by the second mate, who had them in charge. The other committed suicide, and thus the villains were got rid of without trial or expense.—New York Recorder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Herd of Gnus in London.

The very latest novelty at the Zoological gardens is a small herd of three gnus. It is not so frequently their good fortune nowadays as it was in former years to receive more than a single specimen of an African antelope at once. Local enterprise is playing sad havoc with the larger game in Africa, and even with the smaller animals, too, for a sportsman's idea of what constitutes "game" is sadly apt to widen as he gets further away from this country, until it approaches very nearly to what is commonly ascribed to the votaries of sport across the channel.

The gnu is a very singular beast, with a hairy, frizzy countenance like a terrier, surmounted by a pair of horns, and with the hindquarters of a pony. It has been termed "the most whimsical of nature's vagaries" on account of its mongrel appearance, which seems to be a blending of horse and ox, with a slight flavoring of something altogether nondescript.—London News.

An Angel With Folded Wings.

A Chicago young woman's account book is said to have contained the following items: "Gloves, $2.25; marshmallows, 60 cents; dressmaker, $12; charity, 1 cent; perfumery, $1.50," and the historian adds, "Some misguided young man probably thinks her an angel whose wings are only folded."—New York Ledger.

The diamond, though hard, is one of the most brittle of stones. A fall on a wooden floor will sometimes crack and ruin a fine diamond.

Not Interested In the War.

I was riding up through Arkansas with Price's army. We were on our way back to Missouri. The Yankees had let us alone so long we thought maybe they had quit fighting or had forgotten us. We were getting anxious about it. Along toward night I met a man who had lived up there in the mountains. He had been fishing and had his string of fish with him. He was going home. I was pretty full of patriotism and notions about duty. You see, I had studied the relations of the states to the nation, and the relations of the states to the states, and the relations of the states to the territories, and the relations of the citizen to the state and to the nation. I thought I knew all about it. I said to this man away up in the mountains of Arkansas:

"Why aren't you in the army?"

"What army?" he asked.

"The Confederate army, of course," said I.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I did hear something about such an army."

"Yes," said I, growing a little hot, "I thought so. And why aren't you out with it fighting the battles of the country?"

"What country?" he asked.

"This country," I said.

He looked all around him at the mountains, and then he said:

"Stranger, suppose you lived in this country, and owned all you wanted of it and had all the use of it you wanted, and some other fellow was paying the taxes and the expense of keeping up the government, wouldn't you think you was a derned fool to go to fightin about it with that other fellow?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Battleground of the Azores.

In 1580 the Azores came under the power of Spain, and in the history of the next 30 years their name is frequent as the favorite battleground of the English and Spanish fleets. The partiality was indeed mainly on the side of the former and for a good reason. These islands lay right in the track of all vessels sailing to and from that enchanted region known to all men as the Spanish Main.

On the highest peak of Terceira, whence in clear weather the sea could be scanned for leagues around, were raised two columns, and by them a man watched night and day. When he saw any sails approaching from the west, he set a flag upon the western column—one for each sail. If they came from the east, a similar sign was set on the eastern column.

Hither in those days came up out of the mysterious western seas the great argosies laden with gold and silver and jewels, with silks and spices and rare woods, wrung at the cost of thousands of harmless lives and cruelties unspeakable from the fair lands which lie between the waters of the Caribbean sea and the giant wall of the Andes. And hither, when England, too, began to turn her eyes to El Dorado, came the great war galleons of Spain and Portugal to meet these precious cargoes and convey them safe into Lisbon or Cadiz before those terrible English sea wolves could get scent of the prize.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Health of Harvard Students.

Harvard's sanitary condition is the subject of some adverse comment just now—groundless, it would seem, because for the present it is authoritatively denied that the health of the college is anything but the best; for the future any demand for revision is anticipated by measures already in hand. The desire to keep expenses at a minimum causes the demand for cheap lodgings, and therein lies the greatest danger. The right of a student to live in any locality is still subject to the permission of the faculty, and an inspection of students' quarters has begun with a view to blacklisting unwholesome houses.

In one department at least every student's room will be visited. Where such a course seems necessary a physician and sanitary expert will prescribe measures necessary to obviate any suspicious conditions, and unless these are complied with the places will be declared untenantable for those connected with the university. This may lead to an advance in the lowest rents, which, however, will be more than offset by the feeling of security against avoidable illness.—Boston Transcript.

Who Was Doing the Calling.

William came to see the small boy's sister oftener than anybody else, but George and one or two others appeared between times. Several evenings ago the small boy came in about 9 o'clock, and meeting his older brother in the hall asked who was in the parlor.

"I don't know," he said; "some young man. I heard his voice, but didn't see him."

"What are they doing in there?"

"Oh, billing and cooing, I presume."

"I guess not," retorted the boy. "They may be Georging and cooing, or something like that, but no billing. I met Bill on the street as I came in, looking as black as a load of coal."—Detroit Free Press.

A Boon For Women.

Imagine the bliss for women if they could go in and order a gown and then go back and have it fitted once or twice and sent home complete, ready to be worn in all sorts of weather and on nearly every occasion for six months to come. Of course, with a certain class of women (and a large class I must admit) it would be a case of "Othello's occupation's gone." But for those of the weaker sex who fondly imagine that they have brains and would like to cultivate them, and have a higher aim in life than shopping, it would be a great boon.—Chicago News-Record.

The Earth Was Round Before Christ.

Between 330 and 276 B. C. Aristotle, "the Stagirite," observed an occultation of Mars by the moon, and Eratosthenes of Cyrene computed the circumference of the earth by measuring an arc of the meridian. It seems strange that such experiments as this last should have been successfully carried out 276 years before the birth of the Saviour, and yet the scientific (?) men of the world refuted the doctrine of the earth being round for nearly 1,500 years afterward.—St. Louis Republic.

The Price of Mr. Astor's New Home.

I have reason to believe that the £250,000 which I mentioned last week as having been paid for the Cliveden estate by Mr. Astor to the Duke of Westminster was the sum which his grace asked and not the amount which he eventually accepted. I am given to understand that the figure at which the deal was actually effected was £300,000. It is said that the relations and friends of the duke are not at all pleased that his grace should have parted with the seat.—London Figaro.

SAWING DOWN A BIG TREE.

How the Mighty Giants of the Northwestern Forests Are Laid Low.

In a Washington forest two loggers were at work, each standing on a springboard the end of which was slipped into a notch cut in the base of the tree four or five feet from the ground. They spattered kerosene oil upon the saw, which had begun to move hard. Then after awhile the sound of its motion changed "from a dry grate to a dull, soft mumble," and a thick stream of turpentine oozed out of the cleft. "Pitch!" exclaimed both men in a tone of disgust.

"There's barrels of it in this tree," said one, "and it's as slow as molasses in January."

They settled themselves to work again, but the saw moved with heavy resistance.

"You'd better get the can, John," said the older man, and the other dropped from his perch.

"Just as well try to saw through a stick of taffy candy as this kind of a tree," explained the waiting logger. "He's gone for the water can."

Jim came back presently carrying a leaky oilcan heavy with water. A wedge was driven into the tree well above the saw, and the can hung upon the wedge so that the water leaked down upon the saw as it worked in and out.

"What good does it do?" I asked incredulously.

"Don't know," returned Jim, laboring at the saw, "but it makes awful easy sawing."

"Sort o' freezes the pitch," says the other philosophically.

As a matter of fact, the saw did move more freely, drawing in a little cold water each time, and the "frozen" pitch, mixed with water, frothed out in a white foam. After a long time of heavy sawing the teeth began to catch more firmly, and a few more moments' work brought the saw very near to the "under cut."

The fir stands beautifully erect. The loggers squint up its length and say oracularly which way it will fall. They move the axes and can out of harm's way and spring back to their perches.

The brooding silence of the forest is absolute, save for the steady grate of the saw in and out, like stertorous breathing. Erect and motionless the tree waits.

The men nod to each other; the sawing ceases; one handle is slipped off, and the saw drawn all the way through and laid back of the tree. One man springs down and lifts his perch out and hands a great mallet to the other, who still stands upon his springboard. The mallet is lifted, and a loud, sonorous chant rings through the stillness: "All clear ahead! Timber!"

Then the mallet falls—once, twice, thrice upon the wedges. There is a slight creaking; the logger flings the mallet aside and rushes backward; the cleft widens; the great green head stirs. Then, with a rushing, thundering roar, mingled with the sound of the rending fibers of the trunk, the giant tears his mighty arc through the air. A cloud of blackness envelops the fall. The air is dark with dust and moss and flying fragments.

The roar is superb as the tree crashes its way through the underbrush, louder than cannon, but with no harshness—more like some mighty breaker that has climbed 10,000 miles of sea to beat its heart out on a lonely shore.—Atlantic Monthly.

The Growth of Pine Trees.

The pine is a tree which requires a great deal of light. Its top towering above the other trees in the forest demonstrates this. Trees which grow up in the natural forest and must, therefore, in their earlier years have been densely shaded show far less growth both in height and diameter than those which grew up after fire or on cleared land. Thus the great majority of the trees cut in the largest pine operation on Penobscot waters this year were from 200 to 225 years old, while trees of similar dimensions cut in the city of Deering ran from 130 to 140 years.

Starting all alike, and with no obstruction between them and the sun, the growth of the latter was very rapid. Many of them yearly grew more than a foot in length and a half inch in diameter during their early life, while in later years a thinner deposit of wood on a larger area produced a far greater accumulation of material. In recent years these trees, now about two feet through at the butt, had been growing an inch in diameter in from 8 to 12 years.—Lewiston Journal.

People Who Cannot Praise Heartily.

The people who cannot praise heartily, but who must find fault and pick holes—they are as vulgar as the veriest boor who leans across a rail and cuts rough jokes on his mates as they slouch by. Of such people the smallest amount of common sense that we may possess—just enough to enable us to go on with—bids us take heed. Give them a wide berth, for the fate of A. and B. and C. and D., whom they laugh at, traduce, tell damaging stories of and in all ways open to them belittle and besmirch—that fate will be yours if you put yourself into their power. Never stay with them; do not confide in them; give them but a minor scantling of your company; avoid them or hold them at arm's length.—London Queen.

A Pair of Lost Glasses.

Book agents sometimes meet with amusing incidents. A story was told the other day of an agent who was selling Bibles. It was said that he called at a house and was met at the door by an elderly woman. When asked if she wanted to purchase a Bible, she replied that she had one. The agent, thinking that he would show her the superiority of the book that he was selling, asked her to let him see the one she had. After searching for some little time she finally found it. It was covered with dust, and on opening it she exclaimed, "Why, there's the glasses I lost 25 years ago."—Philadelphia Press.

No Lack of an Irritant.

Smith (calling at his friend's new house)—There's only one drawback to your happiness, Richleigh—you have nothing to contend with.

Richleigh—I haven't eh? You seem to forget that I'm married.—Truth.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

The children's health must not be neglected. Cold in the head causes catarrh. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied into the nostrils. The worst cases yielding to it. Price 50c.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N.Y.

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The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.
One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

The preliminary injunction granted by Judge Stein, in Chicago, to restrain the directors of the exhibition from closing Jackson Park to the public upon Sunday, is evidently not intended as a practical measure, since the directors are not now proposing to do this. But it gives occasion for a declaration of law upon the subject that is important as well as interesting. There is no reason to suppose that the United States Circuit Court, which will hear an application on the other side to-day, will take a different view of it.

The essential point of Judge Stein's decision is that the exhibition is subject to the law of the State of Illinois, and that Congress has not made or attempted to make any laws inconsistent therewith. The acceptance of the appropriation from Congress, on the condition of closing the exhibition on Sunday, constituted a valid contract, but this contract was subsequently altered by Congress without the assent of the directors, and in any event could not be enforced by injunction. It is apparently upon this issue of a contract only that the Federal courts can come into the case at all, since there is nothing in the Constitution or the laws that gives them police jurisdiction in the public parks of Illinois.

Those who wish the show closed on Sunday complain that the District Attorney is not very deeply in earnest in the matter, but that is rather to his credit as a lawyer. His application has now been reinforced by the intervention of Pennsylvania stockholders in the corporation, who claim that their interests are jeopardized by Sunday opening. This is an offset to the suit of the Illinois stockholder heard by Judge Stein, who claimed that his interests were jeopardized by Sunday closing, and it raises another point for the consideration of the United States Courts. Thus, in one way or another, there is likely to be plenty of argument on the subject, whatever that may be worth.—Philadelphia Times.

—The June number of the Engineering Magazine is an excellent one. Its table of contents includes the following: "What Will the Democrats Do?" by Hon. J. DeWitt Warner,' "Great Britain at the World's Fair,' by James Dredge; "The Latest and Greatest Cunarder," illustrated; "The Trans-Siberian Railway," by Frederick Hobart; "English and American Railways," by W. M. Acworth, an eminent English Railway authority; "The American Passenger Elevator," by Thomas E. Brown, Jr.; "Progress in Steam Engineering," by Prof. R. H. Thurston; "Fire Risks in Electric Insulation," by Prof. F. A. C. Perrine; "Modern American Country Houses," by John B. Robinson. The editorials treat on electricity, mechanics, architecture, etc. The magazine is published in the World Building, New York, and the subscription price is $3 a year.

—The oldest practising lawyer in Philadelphia is John D. Bleight, who was admitted to the bar on May 9, 1833, just a little over sixty years ago. Next to him comes William D. Tilghman, who became a full-fledged lawyer on December 12, 1836, while ex-Mayor Richard Vaux is a good third, with a legal experience extending back to April 15, 1837.

—It is consoling to the people in humble station to know that royalty suffers from the same physical ills that plebeian flesh is heir to. Here is the Princess Waldemar, of Denmark, confined to the house because, in treating a vulgar corn with nitric acid, she produced an inflammation that threatened to be dangerous.

—Gov. Pattison has not encouraged the improvement of our roads in the manner suggested by the Legislature. The Norristown Herald says that the only way left to keep out of the mud of the average country highway is to jump on the passing trolley.

—A Grand Army Post at Concord, New Hampshire, adopted resolutions asking the local Y. M. C. A. to dispense with base ball games it had arranged for Memorial Day, on the ground that it was a desecration.

—The Philadelphia Times makes a timely remark when it says, "it is very clear that to turn out Dr. Briggs would neither change his belief nor weaken the school of thought he represents."

—Local politics do not entirely absorb the attention of the Media American, which says: "Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb; he knew they were intended for each other as soon as he spider."

—George Gibson, who was arrested in Bensalem, two weeks ago, was turned over to the Wilmington authorities, where he is wanted for stealing a team.

The Big Fair at Night.

A sight more beautiful than Jackson park at night cannot be conceived, so liberal is the use of electric lamps and so artistically are they arranged. For illuminating the grounds and entrances to the buildings lamps to the number of 1,550 are placed at intervals of from 65 to 75 feet, except at the extreme southeastern part of the grounds, where distances between some of the posts are increased to 125 feet. Around the main entrances to the principal buildings clusters of lamps are placed. The arc lamps employed for exterior illumination are supported on ornamental posts designed to receive one, two or three lamps and, where expedient, have arm-supporting incandescent lamps of high candle power inclosed within colored glass lanterns that afford a richly decorative effect. A problem of different character was presented when the question of aisle lighting with arc lamps came up owing to the varied nature of the exhibits, the character of the inclosures, the height of showcases and proximity of supports.

In the final allotment of lamps (in round numbers) 1,200 were assigned to the Manufactures building, 500 to the Agricultural building and annex, 350 to the Transportation building proper; Horticultural building, 250; Mines and Mining, 200; the Fisheries, 50, and the Illinois building 57. These are all supplied with current by the exposition company from the power plant, as are also some 250 arc lamps required in Machinery hall.—Chicago Times.

An Aged Pine Before Columbus Came.

Ever since the days of the first settlers in the Pike county backwoods of Pennsylvania a pine tree known as the "Great Pine" had been a landmark in Green township because of its great height, the tree towering far above all the other trees in the pine forest that then covered the Pike county mountains. In the clearing away of the pine timber, which was the main purpose of woodsmen for 50 years and more, this lordly tree was left standing, and 80 years ago it became the sole relic in all that region of the great primitive forest of pines, and since then has been famous throughout northern Pennsylvania as the "last pine."

The natives had always regarded the ancient tree with great veneration, but recently the land on which it stood passed into the hands of alien owners, and one day last week they had it cut down. The tree was found to be 372 feet in height, and the infallible record of the rings of its stem showed its age to be 469 years, so that it was a respectable tree 63 years old when Columbus discovered America. It was perfectly sound from butt to tip and will cut $2,000 worth of lumber.—Pike County Dispatch.

Excavations at Tunis.

It is announced from Tunis that excavations are now being made in the famous two headed hill mentioned by Virgil, which hill is situated about eight miles from Tunis. Many interesting remains have already been unearthed, and it is confidently hoped that better will follow.

A temple of Baal Saturn, which has been almost entirely laid bare, is attracting particularly the attention of the French archæologists because of its peculiarly interesting statues and bas-reliefs. The building is situated at an elevation of over 1,600 feet, and this is another proof that the Carthaginians practiced their religious ceremonies on hills.

On all the statues of the gods to which the temple is dedicated the names Baal and Saturn are found together, which would seem to indicate that to flatter their Roman conquerors the Carthaginians had added to the name of their chief god that of the highest Roman deity.—Chambers' Journal.

The Pay of Embassadors.

If present pay is inadequate for ministers, it is absurd for embassadors, and yet congress is not likely to increase salaries. It has sanctioned a title authorized by the constitution, but is unwilling to pay for what the title calls. For several years the fact has been recognized that only rich men, or at least men who had something beyond their pay, could afford to accept the London, Paris or Berlin mission, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps being exceptions. The raising of the grade to an embassadorship makes the obstacles to poor men all the greater.

An impecunious embassador would be ridiculous, and as the increased rank is practically of no benefit to the country the sooner we return to the old rank the better. The country will be better represented by a self respecting minister than by an embassador who is the object of universal commiseration because his meager salary compels him to live in lodgings.—Harper's Weekly.

A New Fashion Coming In.

Those New York youths who dearly love an earl have received another shock. Here is his lordship of Craven, who, though attended by a valet skilled in all a body servant's accomplishments, yet shaves himself. The fact came out through a wound received in the act of stropping. Now may the barbers who have been accustomed to belather the shorn faces of our golden youth look out. If one who keeps a man profess to manipulate the steel himself, how much less should he who pays for each operation indulge in tonsorial aid? To shave at home may be expected to become a fashion among those who recently and suddenly developed a fancy for pink bosomed shirts and the other peculiarities of a certain wardrobe. So habits as well as fashions are made.—New York Evening Sun.

Wealthy People Tired of a Plain Name.

Residents of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., are tired of that euphonious title and intend having the name changed. The name is derived from the fact that Jeremiah Dobbs, a Swede, who was a fisherman and lived at Willow Point, near the southern line of the village, added to his meager income prior to and during the revolution by ferrying occasional travelers across the Hudson.

Suppressing an Industry.

The hard hearted legislature of the state of New York threatened not long ago to interfere with the amusement of the innocent maiden who thinks it good fun to consult the astrologers and fortune tellers that endow her for half a dollar, more or less, with a rich and elegant husband and all the other luxuries of life.

A bill was introduced in the senate forbidding any person for reward to tell fortunes or forecast future events, discover lost property, or evidence in regard to titles, or information of their future affairs in this life in respect to birth, death, marriage, divorce or other matter or thing; by means of astrology, clairvoyancy, divination, spiritualism, palmistry, trance mediumship, the black art, magic, or by means of any other alleged or pretended supernatural or occult powers. All such persons the bill provided should be deemed common swindlers and punished on conviction by a fine of $25. This is hard on an industry which has so many patrons from the higher walks of life.—Detroit Free Press.

A Chicago View of the Naval Display.

New York has celebrated. In a drizzling rain, under soggy awnings, with flags clinging dismally to their staffs and with the red on cheap printed cotton running in gory stripes across wide expanses of dirty white into fields of grimy blue many thousand inhabitants of New York have stood for a day on stinking wharves to view the maneuvers of a few ships of war and a few excursion boats monopolized by millionaires and exclusive society people.

The vessels thus under survey by the assembled toads of New York were from one to two miles from shore, which is about as near as the mob in New York ever gets to any scene of importance, whether it be a wedding or a naval review.

They were such vessels as may be seen at almost any time in almost any port in the world. Most of them have been seen in New York harbor before now, but on this occasion New York, big with expectation and self consciousness, imagined that it was celebrating; that in some manner it was putting an extinguisher upon Chicago; that in a few dreary hours of rain and fog and powder smoke along the slimy docks of the North river the majestic festivities of the entire Columbian year were to have their beginning and their ending, and that when New York's celebration had closed nothing would remain deserving the attention of mankind. Probably the world never saw and never again will see so colossal and yet so pitiful an exhibition of impudence, ignorance and folly.—Chicago Herald.

Permanent Clambake For London.

The next exhibition at Earl's court, where Buffalo Bill was wont to sport his Indians, will be a "world's water fair," arranged and to be managed by Captain Paul Boyton, the famous channel swimmer. There will be a lake over two acres in extent, which will contain three islands, and in a tunnel running under one little isthmus will be held a "clambake" —a contract having been made for a constant supply of clams from the United States.

On one of the islands will be erected a model of the famous Chateau d'If, and at every performance will be enacted the famous scene from the "Count of Monte Cristo," the impersonator of the count being an accomplished swimmer, who, after remaining under water as long as he can, will release himself from the sack in which he is enveloped and make his reappearance. Captain Boyton's company will consist of 150 performers, not to mention a boat's crew of trained monkeys. This ought to be an attractive show.—American Register.

Dead Timber at the Capital.

It has become plain to the employees of the government that it is the intention of members of the administration to give the various departments a thorough cleaning and to set the stump pullers and scythes to work as speedily as possible. Yesterday's conversation between a chief and his subordinate is an instance in point.

"Who is this Mrs. So-and-so? I see by the rolls that she has been drawing an annual salary of $1,800 for five years."

"She is not here much of the time."

"What does she do?"

"She dresses nicely."

"Why is she not discharged?"

"We would have a row on hand. She is the sister-in-law of Congressman Blank."

"Mark out her name. She would have to go if she were the sister-in-law of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson rolled into one. The people employed in this department will earn their money or be given a chance to earn it somewhere else."—Washington Letter.

War Against the Gypsy Moth.

An appeal is made by the state board of agriculture to all citizens, and especially farmers, fruit growers and horticulturists, in the eastern part of Massachusetts to lend their aid in the warfare against the gypsy moth this year. The appropriation made by the legislature for the extermination of the moth is not sufficient to admit of making a thorough search over this part of the state; hence this solicitation for assistance. Mr. Forbush, who is director of field work under the special committee having this matter in hand, writes that thus far the moth has not been seen outside the region where it was found in 1891, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. —Boston Commonwealth.

Ocean Travel In View of the Fair.

While the great World's fair will naturally have a tendency to detract from eastward travel, the falling off in the latter will be more than compensated by the westward rush from all parts of Europe. The early date at which the fair opened will prove a good thing for the steamship companies. It gives the usual European tourists time to see all that is to be seen at Chicago and not spoil their European jaunts. A canvass among the agents of the transatlantic lines shows that the first part of the season will be an "average one" for eastward bookings, but what contingencies may arise to divert eastward travel is hard to predict now.—Steam and Sail.

Unemployed at Chicago.

Isaac Trumbo, a western mine owner, who was in Chicago recently, said to a representative of the New York Press: "Chicago is overrun with idle men and women, some of whom are starving to death. The prospect of employment—that the World's fair would prove to be an El Dorado for those seeking employment—has drawn thousands of single and married men to that city. They had very little money, which they soon spent, and now they are suffering."

"Ladies" Fight a Duel.

A pistol duel has taken place between two ladies near Berlin, four other ladies acting as seconds. The ladies were not amazons, and owing to their awkward handling of the weapons the incident had no evil consequences, but it illustrates the progressive spirit of the time for women thus heroically to avenge their wrongs.—Exchange.

It Isn't New.

Writers of today talk of the flapdoodle nonsense indulged in by New York women over Paderewski, the eminent pianist, as though it were some new thing—some novel development.

That's nonsense.

When Gottschalk was here some 25 years or more ago he was mobbed by the fashionable people of the day precisely as Paderewski is now. It isn't because Paderewski is or Gottschalk was a pianist. It is because he is a unique individual.

The Prince of Wales was followed when he was a lad just the same way. Actors go through this experience of embarrassment and annoyance. The late Henry J. Montague was accustomed to utilize a private place of exit from Wallack's theater to avoid the silly gushers who waited to look at him. Kyrle Bellew was feted in the same ridiculous direction. There's nothing new under the sun, particularly when you are treating of long haired men or short haired women.—Joseph Howard in New York Recorder.

Neither Dry Nurse Nor Hospital.

It is not the mission of the American nation to conduct a foundling asylum for derelict countries. We cannot undertake to dry nurse abandoned national infants. It would be gratifying to Americans if every adjacent country were orderly, prosperous, well policed and free, but if any of them is not we cannot stop our business to set it right. That would be carrying paternalism rather far. It would assume that the United States are clothed with a duty which they could not properly fulfill without neglecting more imperative duties at home.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Give Them Plain American Welcome.

There is considerable anxiety in certain quarters as to how we are to treat the lords and dukes and kings, etc., who are visiting or are about to visit us. Let us give them a hearty American welcome and let it go at that. When an American travels in Europe, he adapts himself to European etiquette. When a European comes here, let him conform himself to our social standing.—Boston Globe.

George Heywood was recently elected to the office of town clerk of Concord, Mass., for the forty-first time. The records of that office have been in charge of the Heywood family for more than a century.

Jesse Padgett, aged 65 years, and Nancy Tate, 60 years of age, both inmates of the Douglass county (Ga.) almshouse, were married in that institution a short time ago.

Could Not Keep

Shop without them. I consider your Sulphur Bitters a remarkable blood purifier. I know of several people, whose cases were considered hopeless, that have been entirely cured by your medicine. The sale of Sulphur Bitters is so large here that I could not keep shop without them.—E. S. Yates, Pharmacist, 99 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

The Lady Dentist,—

Dr. Ella R. Skinn,

Formerly on Bath Street, has removed to No. 202 Mill Street, over Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

The increase in practice and lack of room has compelled me to take larger and more central accommodations. I wish to extend my hearty thanks to my patients and friends for the success I have had in the past year, and propose to do the same good work at reasonable prices.

Dr. Heineken will be at office on next Wednesday morning, to extract teeth without pain by his improved method.

A Justice of the Peace Says.

Hon. John Nealey, justice of the peace and ex-member of the House of Representives from Meredith, N. H., was for twelve years a terrible sufferer with rheumatism. He says: I cannot obtain any medicine which does me so much good as your Sulphur Bitters, and I think it is the best medicine made.

Why Should I

not have confidence in that which has done me a world of good? If you had suffered with liver complaint and got cured by using Sulphur Bitters, would not you too have confidence in them? J. R. Nash, Hotel Winthrop, Boston.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

Just the Thing.

This is an expression the traveling public generally use when they find something that is exactly what they want. This expression applies directly to the Wisconsin Central Lines, which is now admitted by all to be "The Route" from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and all points in the Northwest. Their double daily train service and fine equipment offers inducements which cannot be surpassed.

This is the only line running both through Pullman First Class and Tourist Sleepers from Chicago to Pacific Coast Points without change.

For full information address your nearest ticket agent or JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass and Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

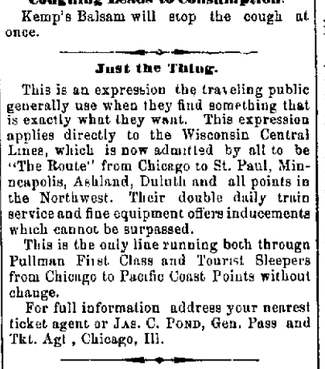
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Piles or Hemorrhoid

Permanently cured without knife or ligature. No danger or suffering. No delay from business while under treatment. Patients who are responsible need not pay until well. A perfect cure guaranteed. Send for circular. R. REED, M. D., 129 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will We Have Cholera?

If such is to be the deplorable state of affairs, it would not be wise to overlook any precautionary measure. The cheapest and best way to improve the sanitary condition of your home is to scrape off the old paper and have new put on. The Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of 12 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, are selling gold embossed papers for 12 and 15 cents. Send four two cent stamps for samples.



Mr. David M. Jordan,
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate **nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and **I began to feel hungry.** After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

—Buy a gallon of common cheap paint, and cover any wood, iron or stone work you like. Then buy half a gallon of Chilton Paint, add a little linseed oil to it. You will find that the half gallon covers nearly as much surface as the gallon of "cheap paint." But the difference does not end here. The appearance of the work when done, is to the advantage of the Chilton Paint. It has a better gloss and a more solid look than the other. Why? Because it is made with pure linseed oil. Even here the difference does not end. Look at the work in a year or two afterward and see which paint was the more durable. The Chilton? Why, certainly! It was made to wear —not merely to sell. It is seven times ground and has nothing but the best materials in it. Wherever once used, it is always used afterwards because it has never yet failed to give complete satisfaction when properly applied. Get a pound can of it and examine it. Ask of people who have used it.

Chilton Manufacturing Co., Boston and New York.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, 912 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

Makes a specialty of using nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. He has now reached the large number of 100,000 people to whom he has administered it.

Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 29, 1893.

Cotton Dress Goods.

No one pretends to tell their full story here. No need to tell it.

Think of all that's best and brightest in such stuffs. Let Fancy help Fact and idealize Cotton loveliness — weave, color, daintiness.

Then look at these sorts.

Beyond your dreams.

From 5c Challis to Silk-and-Cotton Ginghams at 60c, and exquisite Velour Russe at 75c. Simply a succession of weave or price wonders.

Upwards of thirteen hundred feet of shelf room given over to these goods alone! More then a QUARTER OF A MILE!

Year by year the near-home weavers are getting closer and closer to the best from abroad. Maybe some of them are getting ahead. No matter; we reach for the best wherever it can be had.

And many an extra interesting lot comes this way.

You know the 12½c Ginghams at 8c. They were the talk of the town till the 25c Silk-stripe Ginghams came at 10c. Doubled the talk. You hear of nothing really like either of them anywhere else.

Now one of the newest Velour Russe—elegant in every way, 42 in. and meant to be 65c, may go at 50c.

A step away are the delicate English Dotted Swiss (printed) at 25c from 35c.

And so it goes. Where the sunshine of Fashion and favor strike warmest is exactly where you are like to find the most tempting price surprise.

The beauty of the Women's Sail Cloth Suits is not alone their natty neatness and winsome whiteness and Etonese elegance. They'll stand grief; they'll stand washing—enjoy it. No need to pick the path for them. $5.

Duck Suits begin at $4.

Serge Suits, $6, $8.50, $9 and up.

Measure the $8.50 Suits by any around town at $12, or the $12 Suits by the $18 ones in other store.

Women's Bathing Suits.

Cuter in cut and prettier in combinations than you've ever known. Making, finishing better, too—wherever they could be battered. There's as much for comfort in the fit and set of a Bathing Suit as in the fit and set of a Dress—almost more.

We've seen to it that nothing is slighted.

Begin at $2 — girls or women's.

Floor Linens have the floor. Argument all on one side. The whole Carpet contingent calls for them. It's a question of Carpet protection—with the freest of free trade on the Linen side.

Floor widths, 53 to 180 in.
Stair widths, 14 to 36 in.

Rooms measured and estimates made without charge.

Whether you go to Chicago or not you'll be interested in a World's Fair Guide.

Sixty-five big pages, lavishly illustrated, carefully and fully told. And with a bouncing great map—table top size—of the city of Chicago and the World's Fair buildings and grounds. Ten cents, by mail 12c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Miscellaneous

Announcement of

S. Grumbacher & Son,

17 and 19 South Broad St.,

Directly opposite Taylor Opera House,

TRENTON, N. J.

Largest and Most Complete Stock

OF

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Millinery, Cloaks, Etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY AND GET BETTER VALUES BY BUYING OF US.

OUR STORES ENLARGED TO DOUBLE THEIR FORMER SIZE!

Special Inducement to the People of Bristol and Vicinity.

Free Trip!

ALWAYS appreciating the patronage of the people of Bristol and Vicinity, we offer, for a short time only, the following special inducement:

WE will deduct from our already low prices 5 cents on every dollars' worth you buy at our store.

IF you buy Ten dollars' worth we pay your fare to Trenton and return.

THIS applies only to people of Bristol and Vicinity.

WE want your trade.

Take Notice!

Max. Grumbacher, formerly of Bristol, now a member of this firm, is always at the store, and will be pleased to see his friends and patrons and will show them every attention.

WE are assured that when you call once you will call again.

YOUR patronage will be appreciated.

S. Grumbacher & Son.



We strive to give our customers better goods than they can get elsewhere at the price—that always wins. Other stores may duplicate our prices, but they don't duplicate the goods—BEST MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Another fresh assortment of $10 and $15 Serges just in—Blue, Black and Grey; very popular, and great for the money. There are still better suits for a little higher price.

A. C. YATES & CO.
13TH AND CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

Chinese
—AND—
Japanese Mattings.

All the good kinds and all the new patterns are here now, and of course at the right prices—from $5 to $24 the roll.

McCallum & McCallum,
1012 & 1014 Chestnut St,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted
—AT ONCE—

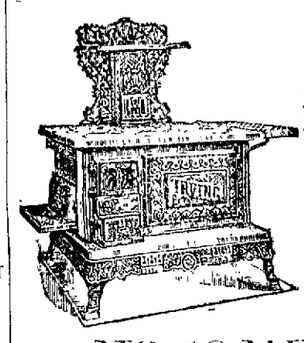
TO take orders. Salary or Commission; steady work, prompt pay. Mount Hope Nurseries. Established 1840. Most complete in the World. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

The Cardemon CARPETS,
AT LIPPINCOTT'S

We have on hand a line of CARDEMON CARPETS, suitable for bed-rooms, sitting, dining and kitchens, hall and stairways, which will be offered you at very reasonable prices. On account of their durability they will be very much cheaper than either Ingrain or Rag Carpets. Nothing has been left undone by the manufacturer to make these grand wearing Carpets, both for quality and colors. Please come see them at

LIPPINCOTT'S, 215 Mill St., Bristol.



Lewis J. Bevan,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Now is the proper time to invest in a first-class Gasoline Stove. Tin Roofing a Specialty. Custom work done in tin, sheet iron, copper and zinc. Jobbing and repairing in all its branches attended to promptly. Stove repairs of all kind.

NO. 10 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

Large and Varied Stock!

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

-SLIPPERS-

Of which we have a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been shown before, and when the quality of goods is considered the prices will astonish you. Gentlemen's Fine Oxe Calf, Fine Alligator in black, wine and tan, Fine Velvet Embroidered. Ladies' Slippers in velvet, common and felt. Slippers for Boys and Youths in velvet, embroidered, and other varieties.

Also, Gentlemen's Patent Leather Shoes and Dancing Pumps, all varieties.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 3 Bath Street, Bristol.

T. A. FARLEY.



KLEIN'S CLOTHING

ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS OUTDONE

NEW STOCK
NEW SHAPES
NEW STYLES

Buying from US you buy from the MAKER and SAVE all but ONE SMALL PROFIT.

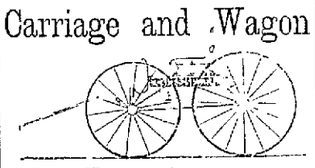
BEST $10 SUIT BEST $12 SUIT BEST $15 SUIT

and BEST SUITS at all prices for MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS and CHILDREN.

We PAY RAILROAD FARE AT EXCURSION RATES on all purchases of $15 or more and proportionately for less amounts.

D. KLEIN & BRO.,
918-920 MARKET ST. NEXT TO POST-OFFICE **PHILADELPHIA**

—GO TO THE—
Carriage and Wagon



Repository,

CHAS. H. MATHEWS, Proprietor,
Radcliffe and Market Sts., Bristol

—WHERE YOU WILL FIND—

From 25 to 100 Constantly on Hand

Also, Harness, Blankets, Whips, Robes, Etc.

Fine Delivery and Milk Wagons.

Repairing, Painting and Trimming Neatly Executed. First-class Horse-Shoeing, and General Blacksmithing. Old Wagons Exchanged.

Lots of Huckster Wagons.

—REMOVAL.—

J. CURTIS HOWELL & SON,

Has Removed to the Store

Cor. of Wood & Penn Sts.,

(Formerly occupied by Wm. Rawhauser)

WHERE WILL BE FOUND

Fine Groceries,

PROVISIONS,

Teas, Coffees, Spices.

Fruits & Vegetables in Season

GIVE US A CALL

S. T. VALENTINE,



House and Sign Painter

GRAINER and GLAZIER,

No. 326 Radcliffe Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

Estimates for Painting furnished upon application.

Numbers for houses at moderate prices.

A New Industry.

The undersigned are prepared to undertake all kinds of Electro Plating in Nickel, Silver and Gold. Also, Electric Bell Work of every description.

ARDREY BROS.,
Pond Street.

Protection From Fire.

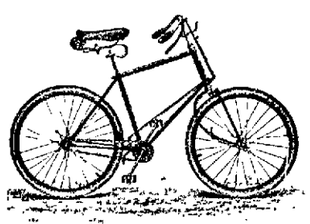
Insure your property in a Company that will secure you against fire at the lowest rates. Send for terms, etc.

LEMUEL THOMAS, Agent,
Box 127. Bristol, Pa.

BRISTOL HARDWARE CO.,
323 Mill street.

A Full Line of
Hardware & Builders' Supplies,
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND JOBBING.
Goods at Philadelphia Prices.

G. Schiesser, Jr.



AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING

-:BICYCLES:-

Victor, Derby Cruiser, Rudge, Crescent Wilhelm, New York, etc., and almost any wheel you wish. Also, Velocipedes, Tricycles and sundries. Give me a call. Please call evenings

207 Washington Street.

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE LOT AND STABLES AND Sheds, near Wood and Lafayette Streets. Inquire of JOSEPH S. PEIRCE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

Upper Delaware River Transportation Company.

IN EFFECT APRIL 8, 1893.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner and Twilight,

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.00, 7.30 and 10.00 A. M., 2.15, 4 and 5 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, at 7.30 and 11.15 A. M., 2, 3, 4.15 and 6 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Bristol for Phila., at 8.15 and 10.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol at 8.30 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

The Morrellon Inn Orchestra will give daily concerts on the Steamer Columbia, leaving Philadelphia at 2 P. M., returning leave Bristol at 4 P. M.

Inter-State Steamboat Co.

Steam. Florence

Leaves Bristol at 8.15 A. M. for Phila. Returning leaves Philadelphia (Arch Street wharf) at 5.00 P. M.

SUNDAYS, Leaves Bristol 8.10 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia 10.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Steamer Nellie Bly will leave Bristol and Burlington, Saturdays at 2 o'clock P. M. and Sundays at 9 o'clock A. M only. Returning, leaving COCHRAN PARK at 6 o'clock P. M.

The boat can be engaged for Sunday Schools, moonlight excursions, or private parties for anywhere on the Delaware.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—S. B. Hibbs and S. W. Groff have combined their meat business.

—W. F. Page has been appointed postmaster at Bensalem.

—The steamboats had numbers of excursionists on board on Decoration Day.

—It is said a young man of Morrisville recently died from excessive cigarette smoking.

—The annual meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church will be held on Monday evening.

—The regular meeting of America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company will be held on next Tuesday evening.

—The Saturday Afternoon Club held its last meeting for the season at the residence of the Misses Laing.

—Mr. Frank F. Bell's valuable driving horse, while out in pasture last Tuesday, broke its leg and had to be killed.

—George Randall, a Bristol township farmer, died suddenly on Saturday last, while harrowing in one of his fields.

—Rev. I. D. King, a former pastor of the Bristol Baptist Church, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 19th of May.

—A 10-year-old son of John McFadden, of Bensalem, died one day last week from swallowing the contents of a bottle of creosote.

—The Mite Society of the M. E. Church will give the first strawberry festival of the season at Riverview Hall, on next Tuesday evening.

—A sixth series of stock, consisting of 201 shares, was issued by the Merchants and Mechanics Building Association on last Tuesday evening.

—A charter for a new trolley line has been granted at Harrisburg from Philadelphia to Trenton via Somerton, Neshaminy Falls, Langhorne to Trenton.

—There was a large attendance at the Uncle Tom's Cabin show on Decoration Day. It was given under canvas on Corson's lot and was a meritorious performance.

ex-congressman, will probably be the successor of Hon. B. F. Gilkeson, as Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Mansur is a native of Philadelphia.

—At the Merchants and Mechanics Building Association meeting last Tuesday evening one loan was sold to William Robinson at 12 cents monthly premium, and six to Ferdinand Seneca at 10 cents monthly premium.

—The firm of Krause, Ingham & Hester, wholesale grocers of Philadelphia, who attached the goods of J. H. Brownlee, have withdrawn their suit, and the public sale took place yesterday, as originally advertised.

—On Tuesday evening, June 13th, the phenomenal child musicians, the little Vernon Brothers, will give an entertainment in the Baptist Church, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of books for the Sunday School library.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office June 1st: Lizzie Bachmann, Miss Mary Dougherty, Buckley street; Henry Diechel, Miss Lena Demling, Lizzie Holwood, Edward Norman, James Ryan, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Prospect street.

—The annual strawberry festival of the Tullytown Christian Church will held in Red Men's Hall, Tullytown, on Friday and Saturday evenings, June 9th and 10th. Miss Nolan, an elocutionist of Philadelphia, will entertain those present on Saturday evening with readings and recitations.

—Charles W. Taylor, of Trevose, died last Tuesday in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Taylor was a man of more than usual force of character, and was one of the most prominent men in lower Bucks county. He was a gentleman of culture, and contributed many able articles to leading newspapers and periodicals. His interment takes place to-morrow morning at Beechwood Cemetery, Hulmeville.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Misses Mary and Anna Swain are visiting relatives in Columbia, Pa.

Mr. Charles Perry spent several days this week at Bordentown, N. J.

Raymond Burton, of Tullytown, started for the World's Fair on Monday, the 22nd ult.

Editor Church, of the Newtown Enterprise, graced Bristol with his presence one day this week.

Miss Ella Boyer, of Trenton, was the guest of Mrs. Annie Pearce and daughter several days this week.

Mr and Mrs. Ernest Lawrence left Bristol this morning for a visit to the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

Hon. B. F. Gilkeson and family have returned to Bristol and occupy their former residence on Radcliffe street.

Mrs. William H. Grundy and Miss Meta R. Grundy have returned from a prolonged trip to California and Colorado.

Mrs. Hamilton, of New York, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burnet Landreth, returned home yesterday.

Adolph Ancker, who has been on a nine months' business trip through the South, Mexico and the West Indies, is at home.

Clarence N. Peirce, for several years connected with the Wilson & Fenimore Co. paper mill, has gone into the real estate business in Philadelphia.

Alfred C. Johnson, the recently appointed Consul to Stuttgart, will give a farewell dinner to his political friends at Doylestown, on next Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burton, of Tullytown, and Mrs. Shively, of Edgely, are at the World's Fair, where they expect to remain for ten days or

George W. Booth, late Superintendent of the Bristol Gas Works, and Miss Elizabeth DeVoe were married yesterday evening by Rev. William H. Clipman.

At noon, on Thursday, May 25th, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fred Eppelsheimer, of the Philadelphia Inquirer, formerly of the Bristol Every Evening, and Miss Charlotte Mary Prime, of Middletown, N. Y., were by Rev. Dr. John Hall. The bridesmaid was Miss Pauline Corwin, of Middletown, and the best man, Samuel R. Boggs, of Philadelphia. The ceremony witnessed only by a few relatives. After a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Plaza the pair left for a short wedding tour. They will be at home at 3332 Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, after June 10th.

DECORATION DAY.

The ceremonies incident to Decoration Day were held under the most favorable auspices. The weather was perfect, and there were no accidents to mar the proper observance of the day. At 7 o'clock in the morning a detail of H. Clay Beatty Post visited and decorated the graves of soldiers in the Bristol cemetery. At 9 A. M. the post visited Tullytown and held appropriate services there. In the afternoon the members of the post assembled at Walnut and Radcliffe streets, and at about two o'clock preceded by the Liberty band and accompanied by the ... Military ... of marched through the principal streets of the town to the different cemeteries and decorated the graves of the departed heroes there with appropriate ceremonies. This part of the programme of the day being concluded the Memorial services were held in the Baptist Church where a large audience had gathered. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Shields. The Scripture Lesson was read by Rev. William H. Clipman; a responsive service between the chaplain and comrades of the G. A. R. was given, and a solo by Dr. J. R. Osman preceded the memorial address delivered by Rev. E. E. Burriss. A large choir composed of fifty voices interspersed the exercises with appropriate selections. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the ladies of the G. A. R. entertained the members of the post with a substantial lunch at the post room in Washington Hall.

—"The Bucks County Detective Agency" is the title of a proposed organization, for which a license will be asked at the June term of Court. The projectors of the organization are Charles Saxton, of this borough, and A. L. Jullins, of Tullytown, the latter having been for years a Philadelphia detective.

—John Johnson, a brakeman on a through freight train living at Princeton Junction, was killed near Walnut street crossing this morning. He was knocked off at the bridge holding the automatic switches, and had his neck broken and received a frightful wound on the head. Coroner Brennan was notified, and Undertaker Patton took charge of the remains.

—The Philadelphia Times thinks that the office-seekers, who thought all they had to do was to go to Washington and take their pick, will soon go home and take their shovel.

—Col. Swank, in his Johnstown Tribune gives the following good advice to parents of children born in 1893: If a girl baby happens to be born into your family this year just take a little look ahead, and, for the sake of her future peace of mind, do not call her Columbia. Think how embarrassing it might be to her some years hence when she has grown up, to go into public with that terrible tag upon her! There wouldn't be any possible escape. All of her acquaintances would know her exact age, and she could no more pass for twenty-five when she was thirty than the boy babies who are being named Christopher Columbus could stop growing old. Girls cannot always be as young as they once were but it is their privilege to keep the appearence of youth so long as they can.

—Dr. McConnell, the well-known Episcopalian clergyman of Philadelphia, in a recent sermon said: "I have been instructed by my ecclesiastical superior to use a prayer to Almighty God to avert the cholera. But cholera is a dirt disease. It is, therefore, a preventable disease. To prevent the cholera you have only to remove the dirt. If you leave the dirt, you invite the cholera. This city of Philadelphia is full of filth which nobody is trying to remove. To let that filth remain and pray to God to keep away the cholera is to trifle both with the cholera and with Almighty God. While that filth is allowed to remain I refuse to offer such prayers."

—In a paper read before the Gridiron Club of Boston, on preserving our forests, Mr. George B. James suggested a practical thought. If, he said, the 250,000 people who, two years ago, signed petitions, praying that the New Hampshire Legislature would purchase and save the White Mountain forests, had each contributed $1 towards their purchase, it would have represented the cost of a township of forest area, which could then have been converted into a great natural preserve or park, and the income from which would have maintained and protected it for all time.

—Governor Pattison has agreed with the Legislature that if the Saturday half holiday is a good thing from June to September it should be a good thing from September to June. In other words, the Legislature has made the Saturday half holiday an all the year round institution and the Governor has signed the bill. So far as statute law is concerned the Saturday half holiday is a fixture in Pennsylvania. Whether it will become the law in practice so far as the great majority of business and workingmen are concerned is yet to be demonstrated.—Philadelphia Times.

—The plain to build an electric trolley road from Doylestown to Perkasie, this county, as a branch of the Philadelphia and Allentown Electric Railway, has practically been abandoned by that company. The treasurer of the local committee that boomed the road was notified on the 27th inst., that owing to a refusal of the turnpike company to grant a right of way and for other reasons the trolley could not be built.

—Lottie Mair, of Berwick, Pa., is a victim of the lie that by collecting 1,000,000 canceled stamps one can get number in about three years' time after having made herself a nuisance to everybody about her. When she failed to find the purchaser with the $500, she grew melancholy and it is feared that she will lose her mind.

—Some of the healthiest looking citizens of Cincinnati try to evade jury duty for the following among other reasons: "Can't sit still," "Compelled to move about," "Corns," "Hard of hearing," "Eye sight poor," "Ringing in my head," "Dizzy," "Must keep cool," "Must keep warm," "Afraid of draughts," Rheumatism," "Toothache."

—Professor Charles A. Briggs was condemned for his teachings, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church yesterday. Briggs had been acquitted by the New York Synod, and the Prosecuting Committee appealed from that verdict. The vote resulted 375 to sustain the appeal and 117 against it.

—An English dentist has discovered that electricity is a practical cure for toothache. The treatment is given by applying one pole of an electrostatic machine to the painful tooth and the other pole to the patient's body.

—Lansdale has the oldest postmaster in Montgomery county, and probably in the State. He is David Heebner, now in his 93d year.

—The Harvey property, corner of Court street, Doylestown, has been purchased by John Hart, of the banking firm of Hart & Co., for $10,500.

If you are tired and never hungry, Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you feel strong and well, and give you a hearty appetite.

Bellefonte Cottage, James Roberts, proprietor, No. 620 Atlantic avenue, above New Jersey, Atlantic City, N. J. Terms, from $8 to $12 per week. Transient Boarding. Open all the year.

—Says The Congregationalist: "The use of the gown by Congregational ministers appears to be steadily increasing in recent years. In Boston Mr. Gordon at the Old South and Dr. Herrick at the Mount Vernon, in Cambridge Dr. McKenzie at the First, in Brookline Dr. Thomas at the Harvard Church and in Newtown Dr. Calkins regularly stand before their people in the black gown. The minister going to supply the Central Church will find that article in the retiring room. Dr. Stimson has assumed it on entering his new pastorate at Broadway Tabernacle, New York. In a number of the other larger churches it is a part of the pulpit equipment."

Hanging Baskets and Vases Filled.

Geraniums, Double Petunias, Heliotrope, etc., for bedding. Large beautiful Pansies, 6 for 25 cents; Rose Bushes, Hydrangias, Tomato and Egg Plants. Choice Cut Flower and Funeral work.

Open evenings until 10 o'clock. All plants delivered.

Harry Chambers' Flower Store,
223 Market St., Bristol.

Miscellaneous

DIED.

TAYLOR—On the 30th inst. Charles W. Taylor in the 77th year of his age, at his late residence, Trevose Homestead, Bucks county, Pa. Services at the house Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

Bicycle—'92 Lady's Columbia, Cushion Tire, Good Condition. Call or address,
Dr. J. T. STRADLING,
218 Market St., Bristol, Pa.

WANTED.—Ladies to do writing at home, will pay $18 to $20 per week. Send self-addressed, stamped for reply. Address,
MME. WRIGHT,
Mishawaka, Ind.

For Sale--Bargain.

A GOOD SIX-ROOM HOUSE, ON EAST SIDE of Wood Street, Bristol, Pa. Apply to
JESSE H. KNIGHT,
Hulmeville, Pa.

FOR SALE.

NEW HOUSE, just suit a young married couple. Price, $1,550, $750 cash, balance ($800) on time at 5 per cent. per annum, if desired.
G. W. ADAMS, 117 Mulberry St.

Notice of Application for Incorporation.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, by James B. Howell, Joseph G. Havens, Townsend K. Cheyney, William G. Howell and Charles H. Humphreys, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Union Fire Company No. 1," the character and object of which is for the support of a fire company for the control of fires, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto. The petition is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

B. F. & A. W. GILKESON & W. S. WRIGHT,
Solicitors.

CHARTER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, on Monday, the Fifth day of June, A. D., 1893, at Ten o'clock, A. M., under the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the charter of a certain corporation to be called the "EAGLE FLUTE AND DRUM BAND," (being for the ... of their former charter.) the character and object of which are for the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment, and for the purpose of becoming proficient in the science of music, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act of assembly and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

MAHLON H. STOUT,
Solicitor.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of EMILY N. PERKINS, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to
LUCIUS S. LANDRETH, Executor,
609 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

BRISTOL, PA., May 2, 1893.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of all taxes; and have added Five Thousand Dollars to the Surplus Fund, making that fund $115,000.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Cut Prices.

25 plants in full bloom, $1.00
Rose Bushes in full bloom, 25c.
Geraniums in bloom, 8c.
Carnations, per dozen, 15c.
Rose buds, per dozen, 50c.
or 5 cents each.
A Beautiful Boquet, 25c.

My cut flowers always fresh. Floral designs artistically arranged.

Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants transplanted and in pots.

***My stock is the Largest, cheapest and best in the county. I call your attention to the fact that I grow everything I advertise, which is a guarantee I know what I am selling. Until May 1st every purchaser will receive a beautiful present.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

J. Thos. DeWitt,
Pond St., near Walnut,
BRISTOL, PA.
Telephone No. 4.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflammation,

Heals the Sores.

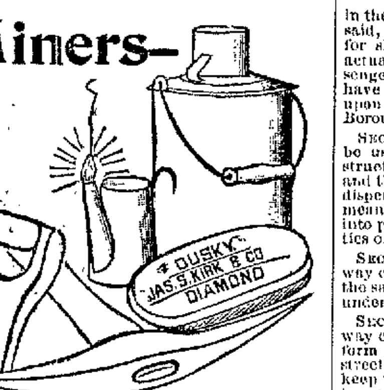
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Miscellaneous



There's no such thorough cleanser of dirt, or healer of cuts and bruises as

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

White Russian Soap Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

An Ordinance.

Authorizing the lease of the public wharves at the foot of Penn street on the river Delaware, and at the foot of Pond street on the Canal basin, for ten years from the first day of April, A. D., 1893.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to execute, on behalf of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, Leases for the Public Wharf at the foot of Penn street, on the river Delaware, unto A. J. Hibbs, and for the Public Wharf at the foot of Pond street, on the Canal basin, unto William M. Downing, Jr., each for the term of ten years from the first day of April, A. D., 1893, each at the annual rental of Ten Dollars, payable in advance on the first day of April in each year. Said Lessees to keep the respective wharves in good order and repair, and to surrender possession of the same, in good condition, at the end of the respective terms, without notice, and all additions and improvements thereto or therein to revert to and become the property of the Lessor at the end of the said terms; the Borough reserving the right to enter upon and repossess the said premises whenever in the judgment of the Burgess and Council the public necessity may require.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber this 8th day of May, 1893.

T. B. HARKINS, Burgess.

Attest—J. Wesley Wright, Clerk.

An Ordinance

Prescribing the terms and conditions upon which the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol consent to the construction, maintenance and operation of Street Passenger Railways operated by electrical power upon certain streets in said borough, which said streets are by ordinance to be hereafter named, set forth and described, and imposing regulations, conditions and restrictions in respect to Street Passenger Railway Companies using electrical power in the operation and maintenance of their railways, in respect to the erection and maintenance of poles and the stringing of wires thereon by such companies, and imposing conditions, regulations and restrictions upon such Street Passenger Railway Companies in respect to the maintenance of their tracks and road-bed.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, any street passenger railway company, chartered as such by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and using electrical power in the operation of their said railway, may in accordance with and strictly subject to the terms, conditions and regulations contained in this Ordinance and of all Ordinances relating to the construction, maintenance, operation, management or control of street passenger railways hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, construct, maintain and operate, upon such streets in the said Borough as are particularly named, set forth and described in the Ordinance or Ordinances hereafter to be passed, as provided in the second Section hereof, a single line of railway tracks, with the necessary switches and turn-outs, and upon the said streets may erect and maintain poles and string wires thereon for the purpose of operating such street passenger railway by electrical power.

SECTION 2. That before any street passenger railway company shall have any power or authority whatever to enter upon, occupy or use any street or streets in said Borough for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating their said railway, such street passenger railway company shall present to the Burgess and Council of the borough of Bristol a written application stating their desire to obtain the consent of the Burgess and Council aforesaid to construct, maintain and operate a street passenger railway upon certain streets in said application distinctly named, set forth and described, and stating the motive power with which said railway is proposed to be operated and the manner of operation, and also stating that if consent is given to the use and occupation of any street or streets in said Borough to said company for the purpose aforesaid, the said company agrees to construct, operate and maintain their said street passenger railway in strict accordance with and expressly subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and of all other Ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council relating to the management or control of street railways; upon the receipt of which said written application the said the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol shall determine on what street or streets, if any, they will give consent to have such street passenger railway constructed, maintained and operated, and in case consent is given to the use and occupation of any street or streets by such railway company, the Burgess and Council aforesaid shall by Ordinance duly passed name, set forth and describe the street or streets upon which such street passenger railway company shall have power to construct, maintain and operate their said railway by laying down a single track with the necessary switches and turn-outs, and erect poles and string wires thereon, and operate their said railway; and the Burgess and Council aforesaid shall, in the said Ordinance giving consent as aforesaid, further provide that before any such street passenger railway company shall have any power or authority whatever to enter upon, occupy or use any street or streets in said Ordinance named, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating their said railway, such company shall file with the Clerk of Council a written acceptance by such street passenger railway company of the terms, conditions and provisions of this Ordinance and of all Ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to the construction, maintenance, operation, management or control of the street passenger railways, and an agreement upon the part of such street passenger railway company to construct, operate and maintain their said railway, its tracks, poles and wires, expressly subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and of all Ordinances relating to the construction, maintenance, operation, management or control of street passenger railways hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid, which said written acceptance and agreement shall be signed by the President of such company, and have affixed thereto the corporate seal thereof, duly attested by the Secretary, and shall show upon its face the requisite legal authority of the said officers to sign such acceptance and agreement, and affix the corporate seal thereto, so as to legally bind such company; and that upon such written acceptance and agreement being filed as aforesaid, the said Clerk shall submit the same to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to whether the said written acceptance and agreement is sufficient to legally bind the said street railway company to comply with the terms, conditions and provisions of this Ordinance and all other Ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to the construction, maintenance, operation, management or control of street passenger railways; and that upon the certificate of the Corporation Counsel being received by said Clerk that the said written acceptance and agreement is sufficient for the said purpose, it shall be the duty of the said Clerk to issue to such street passenger railway company a written permit, signed by himself, countersigned by the Burgess and under the corporate seal, giving the consent of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol to such street passenger railway company to enter upon, occupy and use the particular street or streets named in said Ordinance for the purpose of laying down a single track with the necessary switches and turn-outs, and to erect poles therein and string wires thereon and operate their said railway, which said permit shall also set forth that the said street passenger railway company have accepted the provisions of this Ordinance and of all Ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to the construction, maintenance, operation, management or control of street railways, and that such permit is issued upon condition that such street passenger railway company shall from time to time and at all times hereafter construct, maintain and operate their said railway subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of this Ordinance and of all Ordinances hereafter to be passed by said Burgess and Council relating to the construction, maintenance, operation, management or control of street passenger railways, and that before issuing said permit the company in whose favor the same is issued shall pay to the Borough Treasurer the sum of Fifty Dollars, to pay for printing and publishing this Ordinance and the Special Ordinance giving consent as hereinbefore provided for; and further, to expressly provide in the said Ordinance giving consent as aforesaid, that until the permit hereinbefore provided for shall by the Clerk of Council have been actually issued and delivered to such street passenger railway company, such company shall have no power or authority whatsoever to enter upon, occupy or use any street or streets in said Borough for any purpose whatsoever.

SECTION 3. That electrical power only shall be used on any street passenger railway constructed under the provisions of this Ordinance, and the overhead system shall be discarded and dispensed with whenever a more satisfactory means of electrical propulsion shall be brought into practical and commercial use in communities of similar size:

SECTION 4. That every street passenger railway company shall locate its line and construct the same, both as to street and overhead work, under the direction of the Borough Council.

SECTION 5. That every street passenger railway company shall lay its tracks so as to conform to the established grade of the street or streets occupied thereby and shall at all times keep the space between the rails and for a distance of two (2) feet outside of each line thereof in good repair, and in conformity with the nature of the roadway, whether paved, macadamized or otherwise, and should the Burgess and Council aforesaid at any time hereafter direct the streets occupied by any railway track or tracks to be paved with Belgian block, vitrified brick, or any other form of permanent pavement, then and in such case it shall be the duty of every street passenger railway company to at once pave, at its own expense, such space between the rails and two feet outside each line thereof, with such pavement as shall be directed by said Burgess and Council, as above provided. Should such improved pavement require the use of a rail of different pattern than that hereinafter provided for, then and in such case such change of rail shall be made under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways. Whenever the tracks of any street passenger railway shall cross street gutters not yet curbed and covered, said company shall, under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways, construct covered gutter-crossings, corresponding with those now in use, excepting that the covers of said gutters as well as of all other gutters crossed by said tracks, shall be of iron of similar pattern and dimension to those now in use at Cedar and Dorrance streets in said Borough.

SECTION 6. If in the opinion of Council it shall be necessary for the Borough at any time to occupy all or any part of a street or highway upon which a street passenger railway is constructed, for any purpose whatsoever, the said Borough shall have full and entire authority to so occupy said street or streets, or any part thereof, without liability for damages for obstructing the operations of said street passenger railway company.

SECTION 7. No street passenger railway company shall use salt upon its tracks for the purpose of melting snow or ice, and when snow or ice is removed from the tracks, the same shall not be thrown into heaps along the sides of the track, but shall be carefully and evenly distributed, so as not to obstruct travel.

SECTION 8. That the rails to be used by every street passenger railway company shall be girder rails of not less weight than forty-eight pounds per yard; they shall be securely fastened to heavy wooden ties, and "bonded" in a substantial and workman-like manner, and the gauge or distance between the two lines of rails shall be four feet eight and one-half inches with a tracking surface of not less than two and one-half inches.

SECTION 9. That all poles erected by any street passenger railway company shall be erected, located and maintained under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways; they shall be straight and smooth, and shall be kept painted from top to bottom at the expense of said company; they shall be placed on the inside of the curb, about two inches therefrom, and in such a manner as to cause the least possible obstruction and injury to the curb and sidewalk; and no poles required by any street passenger railway company shall be placed on the outside ... without the express permission of the said Committee. They shall be as few in number as possible, and shall be subject at all times to the use of the Borough for stringing wires thereon for its own use.

SECTION 10. That all wires suspended over the streets by any street passenger railway company shall be at least eighteen feet above the surface of the tracks, and shall be so fastened to the poles and to each other that they will be effectively insulated and properly secured.

SECTION 11. That every street passenger railway company shall run its cars at a rate of speed not to exceed seven (7) miles per hour, and at intervals of not longer than sixty (60) minutes, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week-days, and from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. on Sundays; and between other hours of the day or night, at such intervals as said company shall determine; and upon failure so to do for the space of one (1) month, the Burgess and Council of the Borough may declare all rights held by said company under this or any other ordinance, to be null and void, unless said failure is due to weather, accident or strikes.

SECTION 12. That no street passenger railway company shall block the streets and highways of the Borough by allowing its cars to stand upon its tracks while not in service carrying passengers, except in case of accident; provided, however, that cars may stand upon the streets at the railroad station and boat landings to await the arrival of passengers.

SECTION 13. That in case of fire, the Fire Department shall have the right of way on the streets occupied by any street passenger railway, and shall maintain it as long as necessary, but no longer, and funeral and other processions shall also be entitled to the same privilege.

SECTION 14. That every street passenger railway company shall and will at all times save harmless, and indemnify the Borough, of and from all and every claim for damages to person and property which may arise from the construction, maintenance and operation of said railway. Every street railway company shall at all times be liable for any and all damages done to individuals or to private or public property by reason of any faulty or defective construction or maintenance of its road-bed, rail-way tracks, poles, wires, or other apparatus, and should any damages be recovered against the Borough by reason of any faulty or defective construction or maintenance as aforesaid, such sums shall be recoverable by the Borough from the company as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

SECTION 15. That any of the streets and highways occupied by the tracks of any street passenger railway company under the provisions of this or any other ordinance, shall not be occupied by the tracks of any other railway company, except such other company use the tracks of the first company, to which use the said first company shall consent, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed on between said companies. No such joint use or occupation shall be allowed except by street railway companies operating cars from points within said Borough to points outside the same.

SECTION 16. That no street passenger railway company shall have the right to occupy any streets which are laid out but have never been declared open by ordinance or accepted as public streets and highways by the Borough, until the said company shall have secured from the owners on said streets the right-of-way over the same, and releases from said land-owners against all ... of said streets and their occupancy by said company.

SECTION 17. Any street passenger railway company obtaining a permit to construct and operate their said railway as is hereinbefore provided for, shall commence the construction of their said railway within three months after the date of said permit, and shall have their said railway fully constructed, equipped and operated with electricity upon all the streets named in said permit, within two years after the date of said permit, unless the Burgess and Council aforesaid shall by Ordinance extend the time; and in case any street passenger railway company shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section of this Ordinance, the permit theretofore issued to such company in the manner hereinbefore provided for shall by the Burgess of the Borough of Bristol be declared null and void, and thereupon and immediately thereafter any and all rights, powers and privileges of such street passenger railway company under this Ordinance, under the Ordinance giving such street railway company authority to occupy certain streets specifically named therein, and under the permit issued to such street passenger railway company shall at once entirely cease, determine and become utterly null and void.

SECTION 18. That all street passenger railway companies shall be subject to such regulations and ordinances regulating the maintenance, construction, management, control or operation of the street railways as the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol may hereafter enact; and should any street passenger railway company neglect or refuse to comply with the directions of the Committee on Streets and Highways respecting the location, construction and re-construction of its track and overhead work, or repairs of that portion of the roadway occupied by said track and the space of two (2) feet outside each line thereof, or should it neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or of any future ordinances regulating the maintenance, construction, operation, management or control of street passenger railways, then and in such case the Borough of Bristol, in addition to all other legal rights and remedies, reserves to itself and its officers the right to stop the running of cars over said railway until said company shall fully comply with the said directions or with all the provisions of said Ordinance or Ordinances.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber this 1st day of May, 1893.

T. B. HARKINS, Burgess.

Attest—J. Wesley Wright, Clerk.

MINSTER & BAKER,
(Successors to Stroeble & Son.)
DEALERS IN
UPPER LEHIGH, LATIMER and HAZLETON
COAL,
WOOD, FLOUR, FEED, ETC.
Office: Bath & Otter Sts.

Orders received at E.W. Minster's Livery Office, Pond Street, near P. R. R. Depot.

Miscellaneous

THOMPSON & SONS. THE CASH

BRISTOL GRAND DEPOT.

CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STREETS.

Black, Green, Japan Teas, 25c. per lb. and upwards.

Good Coffees at 25c. per lb.

Gilt Edge Butter,

New Cream Cheese,

Swiss Cheese,

Try Thompson's Best Flour.

Largest Stock, Greatest Assortment,

Finest Goods. Lowest Prices.

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY DEALING AT

THE CASH,

Mill and Cedar Streets.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
DEALER IN
FINE ÷ GROCERIES!
FRUITS
AND PROVISIONS.

TEAS and COFFEES a Specialty.

Goods Delivered Promptly.
YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.
COR. OF RADCLIFFE & MILL STS.,
BRISTOL, PA.

E. M. Eldridge's
Grocery and Provision Store,
Wood and Mulberry Sts.,
IS THE PLACE FOR
Fresh Vegetables in Season

Oh, my! what Excellent Flour Eldridge has—whiter than snow—you know.

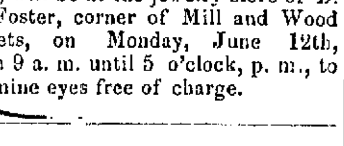
Our MACKEREL are first-class, and can be relied on, they are new and fat. Try them.

Our Motto:
"Good Goods — Low Prices."

B. C. FOSTER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Cor. Mill and Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Has constantly on hand all the new designs in
Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewelry and Silverware,
Spectacles & Eyeglasses,
Black Enamel, Walnut and Oak Clocks.

Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work done at home and warranted to give satisfaction.



Houseworth, Specialist on the Eye, will be at the jewelry store of B. C. Foster, corner of Mill and Wood streets, on Monday, June 12th, from 9 a. m. until 5 o'clock, p. m., to examine eyes free of charge.

Sherman & Peirce,
LUMBER
—AND—
MILL WORK
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES.
Canal and Dorrance Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Farms & Houses
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
Rents and All Other Bills Collected.
EDW. N. BOOZ,
No. 10 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

Upholstering and Repairing
OF FURNITURE of all kinds.

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.

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Mill Street, next to Post-office
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Queen's Sarsaparilla.

An excellent Spring Medicine, and Blood Purifier.

Pleasant to the taste.
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Large Bottle.
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No North, No South.

The debate on the question whether the south is worse than the north or the north i as bad as the south in the matter of l nching criminals is neither edifying nor profitable.

It m kes not a particle of difference whether the mob in Michigan which burned a white woman was more malevolent than the Texas mob which roasted a negro. They were both mobs, and they both committed an act which is a disgrace to nineteenth century civilization.

We have a system of justice, and the forms prescribed for it should be rigidly followed in all sections of the Union. There are delays in the administration of the law which are sometimes exasperating, but their tendency is in the right direction—namely, to give the accused every possible opportunity to prove his innocence. It is far better to be slow in such matters than sorry, for it has more than once happened in the history of this country that an excited crowd has got hold of the wrong man.

Mob rule means disorder, and it should be discouraged by every patriotic citizen. As to north or south, there is no chance for controversy. As to executing a criminal and acquitting an innocent man—these are the important and the only important matters to consider.—New York Herald.

Fishermen In the Cabinet.

Mr. Cleveland has, it appears, gathered into his cabinet an unusual number of fishermen. The fondness of the president for angling is well known. Last summer he wore his old clothes and fished in Buzzard's bay without much attention to the campaign. Mr. Herbert is said to be a fisherman of great skill and infinite patience. Judge Gresham, too, knows how to bait a hook. It is said that he has not been above fishing for perch off the piers about Chicago. Mr. Lamont knows how to fish, because Mr. Cleveland has taught him. Mr. Morton has not lived in a good fish country, and it may be that he has only fished for canned salmon in Nebraska groceries.

Mr. Bissell probably knows a few things about this idyllic diversion, but if he and Mr. Olney are ignorant of the game they can be taught. Potomac shad fishing is a good primary branch of the sport, and a planked shad is a real luxury. It is not safe to make a guess about Mr. Smith, but from his pictures we suspect that he will be able to contribute some valuable fish information to the cabinet circle of anglers.—Indianapolis News.

A Backward Season.

A cool spring has greatly interfered with the selling of seasonable goods. Shoppers are not inclined to buy freely of cottons and summer silks when many are still wearing furs and heavy flannels. The weather is a great factor in selling goods, as all dealers know, but the effect is felt more among retailers than jobbers and wholesalers. The two latter classes sold freely in anticipation of the season, but the retailers have not got rid of much that they then bought, owing to the dilatoriness of spring.

The business through March and April was not up to expectations. But just about so much must be sold anyway, and the bulk was simply shifted to May and June. Each shopper buys, more or less, as she needs the goods, and the need of summer garments or many for spring has not been felt yet. But warm days must come, and with their coming stocks will move that may now seem stationary. —Dry Goods Economist.

Dastardly Work of Schoolgirls.

Five girls belonging to the junior class, and who all lived at Monnett Hall, the ladies' seminary at Delaware, O., recently formed a class fraternity known as Iota Nu. The society held their meetings in the rooms of the girls. On Wednesday night, while the five members were holding a secret meeting in the bedroom of one of their members about midnight, nearly 20 of their classmates burst in upon them.

A reception was to be held the following night. A solution of nitrate of silver had been obtained, and with this powerful caustic pictures and letters were drawn upon the fair bosoms and naked arms of the bevy of pretty damsels. Only by wearing high necked dresses and long sleeves could the disfiguring marks be concealed. The caustic produced black scars and wounds upon the tender breasts of the girls.—Cor. New York World.

In a Very Bad Way.

Mrs. Mort-Gage—My dear, the girls

Husband—Impossible! I couldn't pay passage for one of you.

"Saratoga, then?"

"I m too poor."

"Well, some quiet, retired country"—

"I'm too poor."

"We must get out of the city. It isn't respectable to stay in."

"I am very sorry. I suppose I might, on a pinch, get you and the girls admitted for the summer to some rural poorhouse, but the trouble is I'm too poor to pay the car fare."—New York Weekly.

Building Inspectors Don't Inspect.

The falling of buildings in the various large cities is becoming more and more a common occurence. Building is now reduced to an exact science, and whenever a structure falls, except from a tornado or an earthquake, it is through criminal carelessness and nothing else. —St. Paul Globe.

Medals For Bravery In Pawn.

The student of human nature will find a good deal of food for moralizing by the study of a pawnbroker's window and the forfeited pledges displayed there. One exhibit I noticed in such a place the other day set me thinking of the straits that one man must have been reduced to to part with what must have been won by signal bravery and perhaps a wonderful display of valor in the face of death. The exhibit consisted of three medals—one a Lucknow medal, another the Sebastopol medal and the third a Balaklava medal—and they had once belonged to a soldier of the Ninety-ninth British Light infantry. Here was a man who perhaps was with Sir Henry Havelock at the relief of Lucknow, who may have rode with Lord Cardigan and the famous 600 in the charge at Balaklava, and who doubtless participated in the storming of Sebastopol, and who had been reduced to the necessity of raising the wind on the medals that testified to what he had done for his country.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. McCarthy Was Too Premature.

Mr. McCarthy of Norwalk was indiscreet enough to secure his marriage certificate before he put the important question to the young woman. At last accounts Mr. McCarthy was still a single man, and the thrifty maiden had deposited the certificate with the town clerk to be made over when the right man came along. This little story goes to prove that the race is not always to the swift and that enterprise is sometimes unrewarded.—New York World.

Enameling of the Egyptians.

Enameling does not appear to have been practised till the period of imperial Rome, and the Egyptian colored ornaments set in gold, notably those of Queen Aah-hoteh, dating back over 3,500 years, are only an opaque colored mosaic, though in appearance not unlike cloissone enamel.—London Times.

BREVITIES

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Miss Mary P. Nutt has given $40,000 to the Young Men's Christian association of Nashua, N. H.

The French academy does not for one agree to the suggestion that the name of M. de Lesseps should be removed from the roll of its members.

The late Captain Henry H. Lewis of Baltimore bore a strong facial and physical resemblance to George Washington, whose great-grandnephew he was.

J. L. Purves, Q. C., is the leading criminal lawyer of Australia. He is said to be as clever and ruthless as a cross examiner as Sir Charles Russell himself.

Cleveland is the eighth president who has been elected to the office for a second term, his predecessors in this distinction having been Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant.

Henry Hunsen, who died in New Haven recently, was the inventor of the device universally employed for boring gun barrels. He neglected to patent it, and thus let slip a fortune that would have made him a millionaire.

Probably the finest kennel of fox terriers in America is in Hempstead, N. Y., and is owned by August Belmont, the banker. It contains some of the finest specimens in the world. Many of the dogs have taken prizes from their English relatives.

The finest service of gold plate in Great Britain is the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane. He always sends it over to the Station hotel at Perth to be used at the queen's luncheon party when her majesty is on her way to her Scotch home.

John Carroll Power, the aged custodian of the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., is supported entirely by the admission fee charged to visitors. The custodian is a man of large frame and carries his age well. His dark hair is streaked with white, and his full beard is silvered.

TURF TOPICS.

Monbar, 2:11½, it is claimed has never made a break in any of his races on speed trials and has never shown any inclination to break.

Guesses on the price Sidney would bring ranged all the way from $3,000 to $205,000. The average guess was $75,000. He brought $27,000.

The three foals of the noted pacing mare, Buffalo Girl, 2.12¼, are pure gaited trotters. They were sired by Jerome Eddy and Red Wilkes.

No foreign horses will be admitted to the international races in France this year but those having already taken part in two public races previous to 1893.

There will be twice as much money hung up in Canada this season for the trotters and pacers as in any previous year in the history of the Canadian turf.

White Cap is liable to take as fast a mark this season as Flying Jib did last. These two pacers have been a quarter, hitched double, in 29¼ seconds, and a half in 1.12¾.

Martha Wilkes, 2.08, will try to trot a record breaking mile at Billings park, White River Junction, Vt., over the pioneer life track of New England at the spring meeting, June 27.

Dexter, 2.17¼, is still regarded by many an old timer as the greatest trotter ever foaled, and in one particular the white legged son of Hambletonian and Clara certainly was, as he is the only trotter that ever beat the world's record over a half mile track.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

In millinery black hats for the moment dominate the mode.

One of the most attractive and desirable styles for traveling uses is the new empire princess costume.

The newest skirts, made with three bias ungathered flounces lapping one above the other, are far more fashionable than they are pretty.

Tuscan hats, after a period of banishment, are once more acceptable. They are frequently trimmed with color to match, but this is very trying.

Very useful to take the place of wash sore, these being excellent for wear in every sense—cool, not easily soiled and most enduring.

There is a beautiful exhibition of india silks for summer wear. Grounds of parma violet, dove gray, fawn color, cream, pink and silver blue are strewn with lovely flowers in contrasting hues, and the amber, tan, doe color and pale golden mignonette green silks, with fine gay pompadour devices in copper, silver and tea rose.—New York Evening Post.

ODDS AND ENDS.

London has 11,500 licensed public cabs, of which 2,500 are driven by the owners

One hundred detectives are employed in the Bon Marche in Paris, whose only labor is to watch for shoplifters.

It is said that wood ashes mixed with salt will protect hogs from cholera if kept where they have free access to it.

A strange fact is that really good prints, etchings and engravings often bring more than their market price at auction.

Some idea of the stamp collecting craze may be obtained from the fact that it employs a capital of about $3,000,000 and engages the attention of about 300,000 collectors.

The terrors of the famous whirlpool of Charybdis, or Golofaro, have been much exaggerated. It is hardly dangerous even to a small vessel, while large ships do not fear it at all.

AMONG THE GEMS.

The finest turquoises come from Persia.

The beautiful green of malachite is due to copper.

Bone turquoise is cut from the teeth of mastodons, colored with animal matter.

Diamonds are found in every color and shade from the purest white to jet black.

The Regent diamond was found at Golconda and in the rough weighed 410 carats.

Carved emeralds were well known to the ancients and of high value as cut works.

Opals are so sensitive that exposure to moisture or heat, or even sudden atmospheric change, sometimes ruins them.

When a fine ruby is found in Burmah, a procession of elephants, grandees and soldiers escorts it to the king's palace.

Jasper is an impure quartz, usually containing much iron. It is found in red, brown, yellow, green, black and blue.

The sapphire which adorns the summit of the English crown is the same that Edward the Confessor wore in his ring.

To the habit of burying gems with the owner we owe the preservation of many of the most remarkable antique jewels.

Amber, often classed among gems, is a fossil product. Most of the specimens inclosing insects are manufactured from gum copal.

The emerald was one of the best known ancient stones. Emeralds have been discovered in the Etruscan tombs in settings over 2,000 years old.

The Santa Catino of the cathedral of Genoa is an imitation emerald disk, 14 inches wide and 5 deep. It was, according to tradition, given by the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. It was captured at Cæsarea by the crusaders and given to Genoa in 1101.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HINTS FOR GARDENERS.

When an early crop has matured, have another ready to take its place.

Dusting white hellebore over the foliage will stop the currant worm.

The best work in fighting insect pests is done when they first make their appearance.

It is a safe rule not to expect or allow a tree to bear more fruit than its branches will sustain.

In fighting the curculio on the plum the trees should be jarred daily in order to make thorough work.

It is a safe plan at all times and under all conditions to cut away any dead, decaying or diseased wood.

To have pigs in the orchard is not only good for the pigs, but also good for the trees, provided there is good pasturage.

An economical and easy remedy for many of the ailments and enemies of fruit trees is a good application of wood ashes.

For the codling moth on the apples spray as soon as the fruit has set, using a pound of paris green to 100 gallons of water.

It is possible to manure too much while the tree is growing, but after it comes into bearing manure can be applied without stint.

A good rule with a young orchard is to keep in with some cultivated or hoed crop during the first five years after planting, manuring thoroughly meanwhile, and then seed down to clover.

With many garden vegetables, by making successive plantings two or three weeks apart, a supply can be had through the growing season and until hard frost in the fall.—St. Louis Republic.

STAGE GLINTS.

Francis Wilson has bought "Erminie" and will revive it.

Richard Stahl has finished a new opera called "The Cobbler."

The second volume of William Winter's "Shadows of the Stage" has just been published.

John R. Rogers has gone to England. He will permit Minnie Palmer to secure the divorce she seeks without any trouble.

The "Robin Hood" company has discovered a most promising prima donna in Miss Cheridah Simpson, the handsome Milwaukee society belle who adopted the operatic stage a few months ago.

Here are two of Oscar Wilde's jokes on America in his new play, "A Woman of No Importance:" "What are American dry goods?" "American novels." Again, "Women are of two kinds, plain and colored," and "When good Americans die, they go to Paris."

On all hands one hears accounts of theatrical depression in London, and unfortunately the explanations which comforted the good people of London under similar circumstances last year do not now apply. There is no influenza to speak of and no court mourning.

RAILWAY JOTTINGS.

The Chinese government contemplates a considerable extension of railroads.

Only officials of Russian nationality are now to be employed on the southwestern railways of Russia.

The New York, Ontario and Western has decided to establish a line of grain carrying steamers between Duluth and Oswego.

Travel on train 20 over the Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines has increased so much lately that the company has decided to put on another day coach between St. Louis and New York.

A method of lighting the steps of cars and the surrounding ground or platform, getting on board the cars, is being tried on the New York and New England railroad. It bids fair to be successful.

The total exempt railroad property in New Jersey is about $154,000,000. The total assessed valuation of railroad property in Jersey City is $21,956,349 and is owned by 13 companies. The railroads do not pay city taxes, but a tax of 1 per cent to the state.

Quick Ways to Clear Land.

By the exercise of skill, much hard labor may be saved in the clearing of land. In this section land is cleared of small timber under 3 or 4 inches in diameter by the following method: Take a log 1 foot in diameter and 10 feet in length, with the bark off. Have each end nicely rounded, leaving a good size knot in the center, to which a log chain can be attached. Fasten a pair of heavy mules or horses to the smaller end and fasten the end to the tree to be taken up, about 4 to 6 feet from the ground. Now drive around the tree, and as the roots are loosened from the soil cut them with a sharp ax. It is surprising how quickly a tree can be gotten out thus, many of them in less than 10 minutes by the watch. The object of the log is to bring the draft down where the team can get at it.

For larger trees, over 10 inches in diameter, block and tackle must be employed, which will take somewhat longer. Trees can be gotten out by the roots in about the same time it takes to cut the tree down. March is the best month to clear land, as the ground is soft, and with a steady team and three active men good progress can be made every day.—Baltimore American.

The Funny Man Subsided.

A number of pretty well known men happened to meet in a club one evening last week, and after awhile the conversation drifted to religion. Each one told his denomination.

"I'm a Congregationalist," said one.

"And I am a Methodist," added another.

"And I a Presbyterian," said a third.

The would be funny man, who is always present in a crowd, turned to the waiter, who was just then serving out refreshments, and asked:

"And what are you, Pat?"

"Oi'm an Oirishman," replied Pat, and the funny man subsided.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Women as Surgeons.

It seems not to be generally known that women are admitted into the College of Surgeons on the same terms, the same footing, as men. They attend on equal terms all the lectures together with the men. The only difference is that they have a separate dissecting room. The school of surgery has been open to women since 1885.—London Woman's Herald.

The river Alde in Suffolk runs parallel with the coast for some miles, only separated from the sea by a narrow shingle bank which, when the tide is exceptionally high, is covered by the waves.

Miscellaneous

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Pardee, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses

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The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist. DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE

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Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
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28	Nervous Debility	1.00
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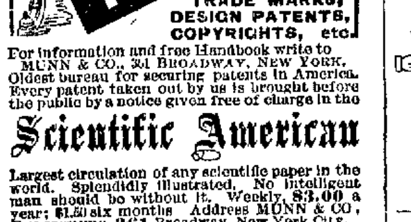
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